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#### RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

For the Boston Recorder & Telegraph Val has a Minister of the Gospel to do with Sab-bath Schools!

MESSES. EDITORS,-I am aware that much ay be said in answer to the question with which sed my last communication, viz. By what ans can the public opinion be best operated up-in relation to Sabbath Schools? I might alto the influence of individuals in forming e character of a community—I might advert to e power of the press—that mighty engine of urch and state.—Or, I might descant on the nefits which may be expected to result from e labors of Sabbath School Missionaries. All se would be interesting topics of remark, the hese would be interesting topics of remark, the consideration of which would open to our minds, train of means by which the public feeling puld be readily excited and the public opinion ontrolled. But I choose to pass them unnotical for the present, while I advert to a class of ten, in whom resides a power that is felt throughful the moral world;—from whose plastic hand, have an institutions of benevolence receive their hand and character;—and whose spirit,—be it ape and character; - and whose spirit, - be it nape and character;—and whose spirit,—be it outracted or enlarged,—feeble or energetic, will mpress its general feature with greater or less istinctness on the minds of all that are brought ithin the sphere of its influence. Need I atinthin the sphere of its influence. Need I at-impt to prove that ministers of the Gospel pos-iss such a power? What places are those in hich the wants of a dying world are most ten-erly felt, and from which flow the largest reams of benevolence? They are those whose nister has a heart that can feel, and a tongue at can plead for the wants and woes of perish-What people is that, the current bg millions. What people is that, the current I whose feeling is dried up—whose bowels of ercies are closed to these affecting objects?—that people, whose minister is in the habit of putining his views to the wants of his own little rish, and who has never yet suffered his timos soul to venture far away from the narrow cincts of its clayey tenement. Facts show us that, on every subject, the min

Facts show us that, on every subject, the innerest shabits of thinking and feeling will in a cater or less degree be adopted by the people, he a metaphysical preacher? You will hear em talk of modes and essences,—of affections & Is he disposed to dwell disproportionitions. Is no disposed to differ an appropriately, on what are called, by way of emphasis, a doctrines of the Bible? They are perpetuy and critically scrutinizing every messenger salvation, to ascertain whether he is sound in Is he a mere creature of feeling, and he make this the only criterion of Chrischaracter? They are ready to denounce ry one who does not conform to their standand who is equally desirous of growing in preledge and in grace.—But perhaps some your readers are ready to ask, what has all to do with Sabbath Schools? I answer, ch, very much to do with them; for it is in ence to this institution that a fearful r lity rests upon the minister of the Gospel, this as well as on kindred subjects he can, I will give direction to the public mind. The pple, in general, will take their lessons of fecland action from him. And although it is a t, that in some societies, by the efforts of some warm and energetic laymen, Sabbath Schools flourished without a single act of co-operafrom the minister-yet this is far from being There is a fact, however, which ish might be sounded in the ears of every minter who is sleeping on this subject, until he is roused to feeling and action; and that is, that instance never was known, where the minister the Gospel of any place was ardently engaged Sabbath Schools, but that there, the institution urished. It is not enough that a minister as ts in the formation of a school. A school will of little real advantage, unless it be conduct-with life and vigor, and that it may be thus ducted-parents must be awake-teachers ist be encouraged—and the public mind must kept alive to the subject. Here, it seems to is the appropriate province of the minister.
is not to be expected, nor is it in most cases at desirable, that he should engage as superin-indant or teacher in the school. He should, montor teachers of presiding care over su-erintendant, teachers, parents and children, and him they should all look for an example of ace and unceasing energy in the cause. Some ministers seem almost to have forgotten

e souls of that interesting portion of their parge—the lambs of the flock. Or, at least eem to suppose that by the establishment ley seem to suppose that by the establishment.
Sabbath Schools—a grievous weight of respon-bility is removed from their shoulders. Most of our readers probably recollect the time, before introduction of Sabbath Schools in our counwhen ministers of the Gospel felt solemnly and, to assemble the children of their congreions, weekly, during a part of the year, at st, and instruct them in the first principles of But now, as a more enlarged and ive system has superceded the necessity of an exercise,-do not most ministers feel red of a burden?-do they not imagine that a of transfer of obligation and accountability been effected by this change? And yet re is the record of such a transfer in the book Who has told the minister of the Gosthat he shall not be called to account at e bar of God, for his treatment of the lambs of at flock, over which the Holy Ghost hath made m an overseer? Some appear to think that to m an overseer: Some appear to think that to ve any very special attention to the concerns of Sabbath School, is to step aside from the great ties of the ministry, and for such an excursion, ey have no time. To such I would say, you stepping widely aside from duty and from too (if the term is admissible)-if you neget the interests of Sabbath Schools. If your obet is to instruct, to enlighten & persuade, among om can you make the effort with more hope o ccess than among children? If you wished to imess the feelings, to subdue the passions & to save soui, would you select the hoary headed vetean in sin, or the unprejudiced & relenting youth?
The missionary relies on his efforts among childn, as almost his only ground of hope for ultimate iccess: and he acts in strict accordance with the most obvious principles of our nature;—prin-ciples which are the same in all ages and in all countries. Look at the revivals of religion in the Sabbath Schools of our country; count the dreds and thousands who have thus had the whole course of their affections changed for eterwhole course of their affections changed for eternity, and their never-dying souls plucked from the devouring fire, and tell me if a minister is method for minister is method for minister work, by enlisting in behalf of Sabbath Schools. If a minister is of Christ has not time to labor in such a sphere as affords him the best reason to hope

that the Redeemer's kingdom will be extended and souls be saved;—pray how is his time to be occupied while acting under his high commission? I love to think of the man, who, commission? I love to think of the man, who, amidst other pressing duties while performing a mission in two of the western states, was the instrument of forming, in less than two years, more than 120 schools, in which were more than 300 teachers and more than 3000 scholars! And yet we hear a minister at home, complaining for want of time to make effort in behalf of one soli-

It would not be easy, nor is it any part of my object, to propose a system of rules by which ministers of the Gospel should be guided in these efforts. Let each individual get his heart warmly engaged in the subject and that will tell him what to do. I deem it, however, not out of place, to suggest, it conclusion, a few considerations on this subject, if a general nature. It cannot be expected that a minister should visit the Sabbath School, on every Sabbath. Other, more important dutes forbid this; but may not most ministers nake such visits more frequently than they do? Of the good that might result, I need not speak. In their parochial visits, a very farecable opportunity is offered to ascertain of parents whether they send all their children, who are capable of attending, to the Sabbath School, and whether their own feelings are awake to this and whether their own reelings are aware to this subject. In the pulpit they may do much to pro-mote this noble cause. With a warm heart a minister may hope to accomplish much by an occasional sermon on this subject, and especially, let him not forget to pray for this institution. How rarely do we hear the ministers of our country plead for the blessing of God upon Sabbath Schools! And how easily may we trace the consequences of such neglect to the same forgetful-ness on the part of Christians generally! We listen to the breathings of family devotion;—not one cry is sent to Heaven in behalf of SabbathSchools! and if we should for a moment intrude upon the secrecy of the closet, with the holy aspirations which are breathed from that consecrated spot. how rarely should we perceive the mingling of such petitions! I have no doubt but that such a would in a great measure cease to exist, if ministers would cease to sanction it by the if ministers would cease to sample. loudly-proclaiming voice of their example. N. Y. S. T.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

MESSES. EDITORS,—The present Secretary the American Education Society has given to the Christian public a very able exposition of its plans and prospects; & so far as it goes, this view is, in most respects, highly satisfactory. Had he however, been more full and explicit on some points respecting the operations of this society, which are now omitted, or placed in the back ground, he would have afforded still higher satsfaction to many friends of the society, and would probably have convinced many, who are now hesitating as to its real utility.

As this is a subject of public interest, in which not only the Secretary and the Directors of the Society, but the whole Christian community are concerned, it will not be improper officiousness, nor assuming an attitude of hostility, to suggest

christian public respecting them.

In the first place. The plan of operations presented by the Secretary, contains no provision for the beneficiaries to help themselves by their own labors, in obtaining their education.

The object of charity ought to be, not to relieve others from the necessity of making efforts in their own behalf, but to encourage them in making such efforts, and merely to supply the deficiency. On any other ground, charity operates as a premium upon indolence, and is thus made to thwart its own designs. Now it is a plain case, that the beneficiaries of education soeties, if properly directed, may do much to help themselves, and thus secure the two-fold benefit relieving the public of a part of the burden, and of accustoming themselves to efficient labor. But beneficiaries themselves, unexperienced as they are in the affairs of life, cannot be expected to adopt a successful plan of providing for their own wants. To devise such a plan then, and to tirect in its execution, is the province and the duty of those to whose care beneficiaries are committe!; and without such a provision as a prominent feature, every plan of charitable educa-tion must be considered as essentially defective. Justice to the public and to the beneficiary demands, that some system of internal resource, matured and put in operation. Much of the be-neficiary's future usefulness also depends upon it.

Is it supposed that the loaning system lately adopted will produce the effects here contemplated, and are we told that this system throws beneficiary upon his own resources? True, what resources has he? Do not the rules of admittance resources. mittance require him to produce evidence that he has no resources of his own? This loaning system, then, by which he is made responsible for the repayment of all he receives, places him in the same situation with the exhausted receiver of an air-pump. He is destitute of inter-nal resources, while he is pressed down by a weight of external responsibility, which must keep him immoveably fixed or crush him. The king of Egypt threw the Israelites upon their resources in this way, when he required brick without straw. The objection, in this case, does not lie against the loaning system in itself considered, but against its operation, when un-attended by any plan of internal support. The consequence of it, thus situated, will be, either that the beneficiary will make himself easy with his loan, calculating never to repay; or he will be broken down, by honest, but unavailing efforts to carry his load. In either case, the object of charity is in a great measure lost.

There are, in fact, two extremes to this sub-ject, equally to be avoided. On the one hand, the beneficiary may be so bountifully supplied by the hand of charity as to be led to the co sion, that the world is full of money; and that he has nothing to do but to spend it. On the other hand, he may be so pressed with responsi bility and embarrassment, as to fetter his mind, drink up his spirits, and bring him to a pre-mature grave. The loaning system guards ef-fectually against the former evil, but what pro-tection do we find in the plan of the society now before the public, against the latter? And surely, it is as good economy to save our beneficia-

constructed on liberal principles, so that it shall minister buoyancy to their spirits, while it in-ures them to persevering exertion. This will afford them the satisfaction of knowing that their education, under the kind direction of their patrons, is, in a great measure, the fruit of their own industry. Such a plan, connected with a course of study, will also afford necessary and salutary exercise, and diversion; thus preserving to the church, not only nominal laborers, but those of sound health and vigorous constitutions. Why then is this important point kept out of sight

at the present time, when it is obviously essential to the success of Education Societies? And why should public solicitation for charitable aid to thi society proceed, until the public have evidence, by seeing a consistent plan of operations adopted, that what they give will not even be worse than useless? Some further suggestions respecting the present plan of the Society will be nade in due

REMARKS. -- If we understand our correspondont, he wishes the Directors to devise a plan, by which every beneficiary shall be directed, in earning the money which he needs beyond the appropriations which he receives, and for the repayment of the loans which the Directors make to him. In regard to the latter, we suppose he is not expected to refund any part of the money, till after his education is completed, and he has commenced professional duties. In regard to the former, the mode of completing his necessary supplies from year to year, however desirable it may be for the Directors to adopt and enforce a uniform and systematic plan, we can hardly deem it necessary, even if it be practicable. Will not young men accomplish this object best from their own individual "resources" of knowledge and invention, aided by the advice and direction of immediate friends? Or if they need farther assistance, will not their teachers, and the Directors and Secretary of the Society, ever be ready to act the part of kind and faithful parents? The circumstances and capacities of young men are so diversified, that we should think no one system in this particular could be invariably pursued. If such a plan would be wise, we have no doubt the experience of those concerned will in due time supply it .- Eds. Rec. & Tel.

#### For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. UNITARIAN CRITICISMS.

MESSRS. EDITORS,-There is a methed of attack or of evasion practised by Unitarian Critics and Reviewers, which I could wish to have more openly exposed and branded. It is certainly dearable also, that the version of the Bible which is professedly received as the word of God, should be either defended or rejected. Every fair means within the reach of human literature should be the distorting and mangling interpretations of the hard-pushed opposers of evangelical and com-mon sense piety. This the Unitarian himself mon sense piety. This the Unitarian himself should desire to have done, if he regards the salvation of his soul as of any importance. The Reviewers, Pamphleters, Tract-makers and periodicals of a Unitarian cast, have turied to great account the hesitancy which is manifested in the use of challenged texts, and takes much advantage of the opposition of the human heart to the doctrines of the cross. They know how to make use of that depravity in one shape, of which they deny the existence in another.

I have been more than usually impressed with these particulars of late, by several articles in the Christian Register and the recent appearance of Remarks on Robinson's Servion last work is a rare approach, towards that kind of criticism, which, if successful, would blot from creation every article of Christian faith. The whole force of Mr. S.'s remarks is calculated, if our confidence in translations of the scriptures and their obvious sense. Not a passage can be depended on, because authors of a certain class have taken the precaution to express a doubt respecting its meaning and genuineness. So fare-well to "the good old way" which the way-faring man, though a fool, could not miss, until Usurprized that any man should place the least trust n a passage of scripture, of which the Unitarian Critic has dared to say, "this is wanting in a certain MS.—It may be differently translated by a slight alteration of a letter or a point,—or it may be so interpreted as to avoid the offensive doc-

Let a minister of the gospel preach such matter as will thus "gender questions" among his people, and circulate such publications for a few years, and I need not tell you, Messrs. Editors. would require more talents and patho than what is generally manifested by Unitarians. to establish a single doctrine of the Christian re-ligion from the Bible. Is it, then, the design of those who embrace and propagate this system of negatives, only to stagger the faith of honest Christians? Or do they wish to sweep all confidence in the scriptures from the earth? These are inquiries which demand a serious consideration by themselves and others. And let conscience reply to the following: Could they take a more effectual method to destroy all confidence in the Bible, if they desired it? They are attempt ing to loosen the stones of an edifice, which, if it ald fall, would crush them in its ruins have no fears for those who are attacked with such weapons; but that is a bad light of human science which shuts out the light of the Sun of Righteousness from the eyes of the common

Besides there is a secret admission in this sys tem of operations, that men like any thing which will help them to disbelieve the Bible. It is upon such depravity, that this kind of exposition is calculated to take its full effect. To such depravity it is assiduously applied, not to change, to strengthen and confirm.

Take an illustration. There are multitudes in this land, who are inclined to the intemperate use of ardent spirits. There are also a few, who strongly oppose this inclination in themselves & others. These last assert, that the intemperate use of ardent spirits is sinful & ruinous; and that the exclusive use of pure water contributes to health, wealth & happiness, here and hereafter. The intemperate feel obliged to acknowledge the ess of these assertions, and some of them even begin to hesitate, just as they are upon the point of yielding to their growing propensi-ties. What now would be the effect, if some

men of talents, learning and seriousness should arise and, question the soundness of these posi-tions? They might plead, like the abettors of endless amendments to our Bible, that it is possible, that by some blunder or wickedness of man kind all the water in the land had been impregnated with a deadly poison—that it is now un-safe to use it, except as it has been tested or purifi-ed by a skilful chymist & that it is vastly improved besides being made perfectly safe by the addition of a little *spirit*. How would the intemperate triumph in such a revelation as this?— And how would they flock around their benefac-tors to do them homage? They would think it a blessed deliverance from the thraldom of parental and pious superstitions, and from the bigotry of priestcraft. Then also you might see the poor victims of intemperance, standing by the pure springs of water which God has provided for the refreshment of man and beast, and shuddering in triumph at the detected evils which are imag-ined to be hid in the chrystal stream that flows

Thus multitudes are taught to look with a jealous eye upon upon the word of God, by the suspicious and questionable light in which it is viewed by Unitarian writers. And I would ask, if the new versions, and the new interpretations which cast suspicion upon divine truth, are not caught at with intemperate eagerness by the carnal mind which is enmity against God? As to depravity, I cannot find a single person so immoral as not to think this system an improvement upon the old one: and what has happened in the case of the intemperate man when reformed, has happened in regard to all the impenitent and unbelieving, when reformed, they have left their darling idol and returned to the Lord Immanuel. I do not mean to insinuate that men arow their infidelity any more than formerly, since the ap-pearance of the above mentioned works in this egion. But there is a phenomenon in connexion with this subject which I conclude some of your Boston correspondents will be able to comprehend. Just in proportion as certain writers seem to themselves to have succeeded in destroying all reason for faith in the scriptures, the faith of those who adopt their sentiments is wonderfully

#### From the New-York Observer. CHRISTIAN SELF-DENIAL.

The language of the Gospel is, "Deny thyself and take up the cross daily." An apostle says, Whether ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, lo all to the glory of God."

The path to heaven is a path of self-denial.— This the Scriptures teach, and this our experience teaches. Just so far as we deny ourselves and take up the cross and follow Jesus, just so far we are blessed in our own souls and are en-

abled to do good to others.

Alas! how few are willing to come out and be separate and to follow the Lord fully. How few are willing to dispense with luxurious living, costly furniture, and extravagant apparel, for the sake of the spread of the Gospel. Blessed be God, much is doing towards the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom,—but not half that might be done, if all who professed to be follow-ers of the meek and lowly Jesus, were living holy, self-denying lives,-letting their " light shine -willing to be singular, and taking a decided stand on the Lord's side. Some, I believe, are living thus; but comparatively, the number is small.

Oh my brethren! when we compare our lives with what is required of us in the word of God-when we reflect on the solemn covenant we have entered into to be the Lord's forever—have we not reason to cry "guilty, guilty," "God he merciful to us sinners." If we grow in grace, we must live a praying life: we must frequently read our Bibles, with humble prayer; we must attend more to the duty of self examination; and strive to maintain a Christian temper in all our dealings with the world.

In a word, we must keep a "single eye to the glory of God" in all we do. There is no time for us to sleep. Our obligations are great, increasingly great. Let us not only pray, "thy kingdom come;" but let us arise and trim our lamps, and strive to do something towards the exten-sion of the blessed cause that we profess to love.

#### CLERICAL MEMORIAL.

al heads, meets with great approbation. We have been half inclined, for some time past, to imitate some other papers, and add to our list a "Minister's Department;" but we have feared it might be deemed assuming. Whether we have become more self-confident, or have judged more correctly of propriety, we cannot say. But, as our general heads are only designed, to assist readers in finding readily what pertains to any given subject, we venture to throw those extracts which pertain to clerical duties, into a column under the title of Clerical Memorial.]

## BIBLE CLASSES.

A short time since I met a respectable clergy-man, who, in speaking of Bible Classes, observed that he had one conducted upon a different plan from any other that he knew. In answer to our In answer to questions respecting it, he said that he had en-tered into the natural history of all the animals and plants mentioned by the sacred historians, as well as into the history of towns, cities and nations. He prepared for the meeting with the same care that he prepared his sermons for the sabbath, and sometimes spent three days upon one lecture; books and maps were to be observed, the manners and customs of people to be noticed, and in fine nothing that could give interest and animation to the subjects discussed was left out. The Bible was begun in course—a young lady was called upon to read aloud—she read as far as he saw fit, and he then made such observations and dwelt upon such facts, as the portion of scripture would naturally call forth, or as it adverted to; - another was then called upon to do the same, and so on.

The subject of one lecture had been the flood: he dwelt upon the appearances which confirm the truth of the scripture account of it. upon the relative heights of mountains, the rapdity with which the water rose so as to cover their tops, and its influence upon the tides. Another had been upon the journey of the chil-dren of Israel from Egypt to Canaan, upon their order of march, and upon their encampments— forming a hollow square perfectly guarded on all sides. The tribe of Judah with two other tribes at the east in front—the tribes of Reuben, Ephraim and Dan with their followers, at the other cardinal points. The tabernacle was in the centre, with Moses and Aaron in front of it;

were to be consulted, a trumpet was blown to call them to the tent of Moses. The families of A aron were stationed on the other sides of the tabernacle, ready to perform their respective duties, thus forming a square within a square. It is easy to see that, were the children of Israel attacked on either side, the armies on two other sides might wheel around and form the wingswhile the fourth would be a "corps de reserve." A trumpet was sounded when the cloud arose from the tabernacle and passed over the tribe of Judah, for them all to fail into the line of march.\*

It is evident that such a course of lectures must be interesting and instructive in a very high degree, and one would think could hardly fail to lead to wondering and adoring views of the wisdom and power of the great Ruler of all things; the consciences and hearts of the auditors. clergyman observed in relation to this last re-mark, that he found it much more useful, and the effect was much greater, than if practical or destrinal truths were kept constantly before

In addition to what has been stated, the young ladies were requested to write historical and biographical sketches of places and characters, and I wish, he added, you could see some of their compositions: "I have some who can write."—In answer to the question, "does the Bible Class have any effect in detaching those who belong to it from worldly pleasures and amusements?" he said, that among eighty persons of different ages & sexes, he did not think there was one who would be absent an evening for the sake of join-ing with those who love such amusements; it

would be considered almost dishonorable.

Now, Mr. Editor, if such an effect could be produced only for the time being, it would be no light triumph of religion over sin and the world; and if, as there is reason to hope, where the at-tention has been once powerfully called up even to what may be termed its outward circumstances, its inward sanctifying power will be felt upe on the heart, I know not how to express the importance which should be attached to such a system of instruction. Its influence will extend very far into the eternal world, and hold a rank there equalled only by our Sabbath and sanctuary privileges.

Cannot the clergymen of this state, (those who have the necessary resources I mean,) pursue a similar plan in their Bible classes? The time will probably be a plea that some will bring forward, & others may say that they have not the requisite talents. As it regards the first, the rgyman of whom I have been speaking, has a parish as large, if not larger, than most of his brethren. His duties are consequently as great—his casual duties, such as visiting the sick, &c. -while his meetings are not confined to the Sab-bath any more than those of other clergymen. In respect to talents, industry and perseverance will create them; and though all may not have the faculty of making such lectures equally interesting, there are few that would not make them enough so for the majority of their scholars. and as their tastes and habits of thought are formed in a degree by his, they will usually like whatever he communicates to them. If this imnay and can be done, and to acting accordingly, I shall be happy.

\* As a proof of the interest felt by the young ladies in the lecture upon the priesthood, & upon the garments worn by the priests, a will only be necessary to say that they made a complete suit of clothes like those worn by Aaron, includ-ing bells, pomegranates, &c.

#### HOME MISSIONS DEPARTMENT.

For the Boston Recorder & Telegraph.

HOME MISSIONS.—NO. IV.

In the village Dardenne, Missouri, the labors of the Missionary, Rev. Mr. Robinson, have been blessed the last year, and eight persons have been admitted to the church. Five of them were heads of families. Several in the same settlement are more than usually serious, if not inquiring with deep earnestness, "what must we do to be saved." Mr. R. mentions one family in particular, as sig-nally displaying the riches of divine grace, and the utility of Missions—a family that a few years since knew not the Sabbath, but to profane it-& that had not even enjoyed the privilege of a comon School education. " Now the mother and ten of her children, including sons and daughters in law, are I trust, singing the song of redeem-

In Obio, one of the Society's Missionaries has established four Bible classes, where they were scarcely known before; the number belonging to these classes is 120 .- and the number of spectators is much larger. The moral influence of these meetings is very powerful. A church has recently been formed in the same township, consisting of 24 members.

Throughout that extensive portion of Kentucky which borders on the Ohio River, there are but three places where the ministry is supported, viz.
Maysville, Augusta and Louisville. But a brighter day is dawning on that wilderness. The in-fant College at Danville is blessed with the influences of the Spirit, and a number of the best students have been brought into the kingdom. The ministers composing the Synod, are devoted to this work, and are making great exertions to obtain sufficient endowments for their literary Institution. Let the number of these ministers be increased, and their hands strengthened by the aid of the American Home Missionary Socie ty, and a mighty moral influence will be exerted over a part of our country where vice and infidelity have hitherto greatly abounded.

A Missionary in the western part of N. York, writes, "When I look at the improved appearance of our congregations-when I see whole families constant attendants on the Sabbath at the house of prayer, who a short time since, were rarely if ever known to appear among the worshippers of God-when I meet with kind support from those who three months before would not subscribe a single penny to support the gospel—when I find that a Tract Society is patronized—an Auxiliary Missionary Society es-tablished—and eight or ten dollars raised at the monthly concert for Foreign Missions—and that a few have been made the subjects of renewing grace-and all this effected in perhaps the most unpromising place, within a little more than one grace-and all this effected in ady to put confidence in the declaration-" Lo! I am with you always."

Another missionary has located himself on the frontiers of New-York, where a Presbyterian preacher had never been seen but once before-

and where was a church of but five members. This little church has been augmented to 25 members; and at a village in another part of the town, a new church has been organized, consist. ing of 11 members. Between these two church es the missionary divides his labors. Schools have been organized and inspected. Competent teachers have been provided. Bibles, Testaments and Tracts have been procured and judi ciously distributed; and they have been high useful. The people are in low circumstance have been highly support their families. But what they are willing to do, and they they are able, they know not how to be left destitute of the bread and water of Life.

#### FOREIGN MISSIONS

#### PALESTINE MISSION.

The Missionary Herald for April contains in full the intelligence from this mission, which was briefly announced in our paper of March 9th. We take such extracts as are necessary to a clear connection, and to include the most important particulars relative to the Armenians. The Editor of the Herald first presents

#### Preliminary Remarks.

Let it be remembered with grateful pleasure that upon our American churches was conferred the high privilege of sending the first regular Protestant mission to Palestine. This mission was commenced by Messrs. Fisk and Parsons, who preached their farewell sermons in Boston, previous to embarkation, in the autumn of 1919.

h is, therefore, a fact worthy of notice, in order duly to appreciate the existing state of things in Western Asia, that, while but a years have elapsed, since a protestant mission was first attempted on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, not a single protestant missionary has resided there so long as three years.

Our readers are aware, that the nominally Christian church of Western Asia, (for it is little better than nominally Christian,) is divided into a number of sects. The principal of these sects are the Greek, Armenian, Syrian Nestorian, and Roman Catholic. The Catholic is subdivided; & the more important subdivisions, with which the missionaries of the Board have come into actua contact, are the Maronite, and a Catholic branch of the ancient Greek church.

The sects upon which the missionaries are exstrongest influence, are the Maronites who are Catholics, and the Armenians, who have no connection with the Catholic church.

Asaad Shidiak, whose ingenious and interest ing statement of his religious experience, opin ions and controversies, occupies a portion of the last and the present numbers of this work, be-longed to the Maronite church, until his eyes were opened by the scriptures to the errors and corruptions of that denomination,

Asaad Jacob, whose letter to the Corresponding Secretary, in imperfect English, was insertted in the number for January of the p

The missionaries have hope concerning a member of the Greek Catholic church, whose name is Yooseph Eeflufy, that he has become truly pious, and from principle will join the little com-

pany of reformers.

To these we add a priest and an archbishop of the Armenian church, both of whom are now to be numbered with the friends and followers of the Lord Jesus: and another archbishop of the Armenian church, whose understanding has so far been convinced, that he co-operates with the missionaries in their work of reformation, and gives some ground to hope, that ere long he may be with them in heart, as well as in action.

The priest is spoken of by Mr. Goodell under name of Wortabet. He is a young man. who left the Armenian convent at Jerusalem, about two years ago, thoughtless and without set Entering the service of tled principle. Goodell, as literary assistant, he of course had many conversations with that missionary, and reeeived much instruction. Until last summer, however, no strong hold seems to have been taken on his conscience. But then he became deeply serious, and began in earnest to seek for true religion in the heart, which there is much reason to believe he has obtained.

The name of the archbishop is Dionysius. He is familiarly called Garabet or Carabet, an Armenian word signifying a forerunner, which was given him, at his own request, by Mr. Goodell in the hope that he might prove, as he seems likely to do, the forerun r of great good to his nation. He was born at Constantinople; spent 36 years of his life in the Armenian convent at Jesalem, the last nine of which he was bishop; and for a long time was principal secretary to the establishment. He is now about 50 years old; and on account of his age, his services, his acquirements, and his general standing, is considered as sustaining in his church the rank of an archbishop, and in his official documents, subfas such. Three years ago, disscribes himse gusted with the superstitions and corruptions of is church, he left the convent, and what property he possessed, (about 1000 dollars, which the convent refused to deliver up to him.) and came to Sidon, intending to proceed to Constantinople his days in his native city. But meet ing with Mr. Goodell at Sidon, he became his instructer in the Armenian-Turkish language, or the Turkish language written in the Armenian

character, and has remained with him ever since. Archbishop as he was, he used profane lan-guage, and at first appeared perfectly unconscious that it was sinful. But on being admonished, he abandoned the practice. He invariably attended divine service on the Sabbath, and appeared greatly pleased with the seriousness with which it dueted; the like which, he said, was no where else to be found in Syria. with letters from his convent, inviting, beseeching, commanding him to return, he renounced his monastic vows, and to cut off all hope & possibility of his return, entered into the marriage bold a step, which, in fact, set at nought the whole monastic system of his church, became matter of surprise and of conversation throughout Syria. An Armenian council being held, soon after, at Bagdad, near the site of the ancient Babylon, at which were present priests and bishops from Jerusalem, and from Echmiazin, in the Greater Armenia, the residence of the chief patriarch of the Armenian church, as well as from other parts East, the case of Dionysius was brought forward and discussed. Whether the grand patriarch, whose ample diocess embraces two-and-forty archbishoprics, was himself present, we are not informed. But after long inquiry, no way was found in which the revolted subject could be brought to punishment. At this council, the priesthood were treated by the laity with the disrespectful freedom, which was exemplified in the public meeting at Constantinople, of which an account remains to be given .- What progress the archbishop has made in the attainment of pi ety, will be made to appear more fully as we ceed.

The name of the other Armenian archbishon. is Jacob Aga. He has resided with the English consul at Sidon, as his Agent. In consequence of his marrying a wife from a Maronite family, she and all her father's house were excommun

cated, by the Maronite patriarch.

A few words concerning the Maronites, and the Armenians, although but little more than a

repetition of what has been said in a former vole, will serve to illustrate still further, the in-

telligence which is to follow.
The Maroniles reside chiefly on Mount Lebanon, and in the adjacent cities, and, speaking the Arabic language, come more especially within the sphere of Mr. Bird's labors. They derive their origin and name from John Maron, or Maro, in an early age of the Christian church. Since the year 1182, they have been closely connected with the Catholic church, and the connexion has ever been, and now is, cherished, by the court of Rome, with the most jealous care.

The Armenians, who come more especially in-to Mr. Goodell's sphere, have their origin in the ancient country of Armenia, and from thence derive their name. The vast territory east and the Armenians, in company with other sects. In Palestine, they have four monasteries, the one at Jerusalem, of which more will be said by and by, most splendid and opulent in the holy In Constantinople, there are supposed to city. be not less than 100,000 Armenians, among as they are a body of enterprising merchants, there is immense wealth. The Armenians are the bankers of the East, and rule the mercantile republic, from Constantinople to Calcutta; and travelling much, for the purposes of trade, the have become the most intelligent of the oriental sects, and on that account are the most likely subjects for reform.\*—Mr. Goodell thus speaks of them in his letter of latest date.

"Most of the principal men of their nation live, and som "Most of the principal men of their nation live, and some of them like princes, at Constantinople. They are not in the least degree under clerical influence, but give their priests and bishops the appellation of dogs, even to their faces; and frequently say to them, "You know nothing, and care for nothing, but to eat, drink, and be merry." They occasionally attend church from respect to their nation, but they are tired with the sumptuous and unmeaning ceremonials of their religion, give no credence to the lying wonthey are tired with the sumptuous and unmeaning cereminals of their religions, give no credence to the lying wonders of their legends and ghostly fathers, and look, with no feelings but those of disgust, upon the ridiculous traditions, the superstitious rites, and the ten thousand absurdaties, of their antiquated crambling church. They would at once suppress most of the clergy, and sweep away at a stroke most of the convents and existing ecclesiastical institutions, were they not afraid that many of the bigotted and less incomed Aremians, in other places, would, in consequence. formed Armenians, in other places, would, in consequence, become papists."

#### GREAT MEETING OF ARMENIANS AT CON-STANTINOPLE.

The following letter from Mr. Goodell, dated Beyroot, Sept. 29, 1826, and addressed to the Corresponding Secretary of the Board, describes one of the most remarkable events of this eventful age. The occurrences reported are, ndeed, so wonderful, so beyond what even the friends and apporters of missions had dared to expect, that at first they m almost incredible.

Excilement produced at Constantinople, by Mr. King's Farewell Letter to the People of Syria; with the con sequent proceedings.

sequent proceedings.

My Dear Sir,—Though it was only yesterday, that I sealed and forwarded a long communication for you, yet I cannot refrain from giving you additional information, which has just come to hand from Constantinople.

Itseems, that Mr. King's Farewell Letter, which, (with considerable additions by myself, having special reference to the Armenians), we had translated into Turkish, found its way to Constantinople in Signor Wortsbet's hand-writing, and produced an amazing excitement among the one-hundred-thousand Armenians of that eapital. A council was immediately held, consisting of all the Armenian was immediately held, consisting of all the Armenian monks, and priests, and bishops, and patriarchs, of whom several happened at that time to be at Constantinople; also

over an appeared at that time to be at Constantinopie; also if all the principal Armenians of the laity; together with wo of the Greek patriarchs, viz. the Greek patriarch of Joustantinople, and the patriarch of Jerusalem.

Mr. King's letter, with the Scripture proofs, which I had urnished abundantly in the margin, was then read, with a mitable pause after each section; and the question was solutional and the contraction of the proof of the section of the proof of the contraction of the proof of the pro anly asked, "Are these things so? Are the facts, stated this letter, true? And is the letter itself agreeable to the

ord of God?"

The Bible, yes, the holy, blessed, long neglected Bible as produced, and examined; and when they could notable it speak a different lan; a ge from the letter, they cal led for the original Greek, in order to be sure that translation was a faithful one. In the end, they were to acknowledge, that the letter was agreeable to the

The monks and priests and bishops then said to the patri archs:—"Three of your principal men have, agreeably to his letter, and to the Bible, married wives; and are now overturning the whole system of our church. If they are doing right, we will all go and do likewise; but, if they are

loing right, we will all go and do likewise; but, if they are not doing right, we insist upon your putting an immediate stop to their proceedings, and bringing them to justice." Here they were all in a perfect dilemma, and the council was divided. At last, the principal Armenians said to their ecclesinatics;—" This business does not belong to us; it belongs to you. We know very well that you are all bad men; that, with all your professions of purity, you are the most impure among the defiled; that you have in your cloisters both women and children; and that you annually pay much money, which all comes from our pockets, for this nch money, which all comes from our pockets, for the cominable purpose. But this is not our business, it ours; and we leave it with you to act as you please."

ours; and we leave it with you to act as you please."

After much disputation and recrimination, the following solutions were finally agreed upon.

1. That all the former deacons, and priests, and bishps, in the convent at Jerusalen, be required to leave the onvent immediately, and that the patriarch put in their

ace a few persons, whom he may choose; provided they e persons once married, but now widowers. That, from this day, until twenty-five years have a individual be allowed to become a n

ordained a priest.

3. That boys and women be not permitted to go hereafer on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem; and that if men go, they
be not allowed to remain more than-four days in Jerusalem,
and that they never be again permitted to witness the pretended miracle of the holy fire.

To this last resolution, the Greek patriarchs made many

To this last resolution, the Greek patriarchs made many bjections, and earnestly besought that it might not pass;—
For," said they, "if we now let it be known, that the iracle of the holy fire was all an imposition, we shall be diducted by our enemies, and shall lose all credit with our wn people, many of whom will become Turks."

But all the resolutions passed, and the patriarch of Contantinople sent letters, officially, through all his patriarch.

to put them in execution. e, to put them in execution.
The first resolution was passed in consequence of the
w state of the convent, the decline of which is attributed,
a great measure, to the influence of the Armenians, who

complaint of the ignorance, profligacy, and numbers of ne clergy. The high probability at pre-nother Armenian will ever take the monas nastic vou

To this plain statement, which was made to me yesterday
yan Armenian, who was present at the council, and saw
ind heard all that passed, I need add no comments. You

#### Importance of an Armenian Press.

Now for an Armenian press. I most ardently wish to our fifty-thousand Tracts upon Armenia next year, and to pour hiry-thousand. Fracts upon Armena Lext, year, and to bring all her numerous, enterprising, interesting population under the influence of heavenly truth. Is it too much to hope, that, before the expiration of the twenty-five years we shall be instrumental in raising up for her a holy priest hood, and of making, even her, a peculiar people, zealous of good works.

In the present unsettled state of the country, perhaps ould be imprudent to set up the press as Beyr would be impredient to set up the press as Devroor, and per-haps Snyrma and Constantinople would be no better. But it can go into immediate operation at Malta, and I can send either my archbishop, or my priest, (both of whom, I hope, have become truly regenerated, though the change is more marked in the latter.) to correct the proof sheets under the general direction of Mr. Temple, or Mr. Smith.

#### The Firman.

As to the firman, one was obtained, for about fifteen hundred dollars, of the Reis Effendi, at the time of that council, for certain Armenians; but it seems it was intended for two of their descouns, who had become papists. The patriarch afterwards endeavored to take them, but they fled triaren alterwards endeavored to take them, but they fied for protection to the French ambassador, who refused to give them up, and so the matter ended. He then commen-ced his journey to regulate the affairs of the convent at Je-rusalem, and has arrived at Damascus, three days from this. Signor Wortabet has written him a very interesting and pi-ous letter, which, it is hoped, will be the means of leading him still farther to a knowledge of the truth.

\* The Armenian church is said to number 42,000 individuals in the Russian provinces; 70,000 in Persia; and in Turkey, 1,500,000: while, as is intimated above, the merchants in her communion are found every where in the East.—Ed. Miss. Her.

Farther Account of the Excitement at Constantinople

N: hen the marriage of these men was first reported at Constantinople, it was supposed that they had altogether renounced Christianity, and the general impression was, that, like Judas, they had betrayed their master. When it was afterwards reported, that they still believed in the Christian religion, and were attentively reading the Bible, it produced some astonishment. But when Mr. King's letter arrived, and it was ascertained what views they had adouted, and in what labors they were actually engaged. pted, and in what labors they were actually engaged it was like an electric shock, making a sudden and powerfu Remarks on the General State of the Co.

Remarks on the General State of the Country.

I find it exceedingly difficult at times, to prevent my brain from being fevered, and my midnight hours from being disturbed, by the lively and quick alternations of hope and fear, arising from those grand movements, which mark the features of the present age, in this oldest and darkest part of the globe—those mighty changes, which, amidst terrible obstacles, and terrible judgments, seem hat coming on; and from the utter impossibility of moulding things according to our wishes, without much help from the churches, and from the Most High. Nothing, apparently, will save multitudes of the half-onlightened, from falling from the grossest superstitions into the rankest infidelity, but the most extensive and powerfult missionary effort, accompanied by an extraor-

and powerful missionary effort, accompanied by an extraor-dinary degree of divine influence.

But in such a country, and at such a time, as this, we can not do all that benevolence would prompt us to do. The el-ements of government here, so strangely mixed, so strangely unconnected and discordant, and so terrible from the le-cinning hitherto, are at present, also strangely convulsed nning hitherto, are, at present, also strangely convulsed ad the whole seems more like the ravings of despair, or th truggles of the dving, than like the well directed and gi antic efforts of the living. We have fears, but our hop eponderate

It was only four days ago, that we received official notice o provide for our personal sofety; as the report of the su en departure of the British ambassador from Constantin ple, gave reasonto suspect, that a rupture had already taken place between England and the Porte. Mr. Abbott, who place between angland and the Porte. Mr. Abbott, who is now upon the inountain, has since written to us, that, in anticipation of events, he had provided a secure retreat for us all, where we can contemplate, without danger, the raging of the storms below, should they arise.

Let not these threatening dangers discourage the Committee. In case even of an open war, let missionaries come forth as God's host. They can take from Malta, or Smyrna, Prench or other passiorts, as the case may require; and we

French or other passports, as the case may require; and w have much confidence, that all these political commotion will bring into contact with us, new and important points of observation and labor, and will introduce us to untried and unthought of fields of usefulness. What benevolen eye would be bathed in tears, unless it were in tears of holy rejoicing, to see the beast and the false prophet taken, and at these ancient fabrics of superstition and of political despondents. tism, which seem to have spring up from the bottomless pit crumble to atoms, and be found no more at all?

rumble to atoms, and be found no more to ught, that you There is something pleasant in the thought, that you are may be permitted to live, and to look, at the expiration of these height scenes of Arm ught, that you an we may be permitted to live, and to look, at the expiration of the twenty-five years, upon those bright scenes of Armenia, and of the countries around her, which seem even now to be unfolding. But that the life of all of us should be thus prolonged, is hardly to be expected. May we so live as to be always able like Paul to feel, that to depart and to be with Christ is far cetter

I hope soon to send you a history of the Armenians who ar

Confirmation of the foregoing Intelligence. Oct. 5. Most of the above information respecting the Ar-nenians, has been since confirmed; but what relates to the firman, said to be obtained for those connected with me, is still involved in uncertainty. There is much reason to that one was obtained, but reason to hope it will be with

In the midst of fears and hopes, of lowering and bright ening prospects, I close this communication, and recomme this mission to your special prayers. Wm. Goodell.

#### Concluding Reflections.

The reader has now seen some of the causes which have been put in operation in Western Asia, and also some of their results, and his mind by this time must be prepared for a most anima ting conclusion. If such causes are sufficient to produce such results in that part of the world, then must there be there a strong tendency to reformation; just as there was in central Europe then Martin Luther made his appearance. Such is probably the fact. And though we are not permitted to hope without solicitude, nor to re-joice without trembling; yet may we both hope and rejoice. The current of public sentiment is manifestly too deep and strong to be diverted from its coarse. Fire, or sword, or poison, may destroy the converts, who have already become the proofs and pledges of missionary success; but belonging, as they do, to all the principal denominations in Syria, and representing all, the news of their martyrdom would every where become matter of conversation and inquiry, and their blood would be like good seed sown in a prolific Or, should war compel the missionaries and their little company to fly, for a season, from that land, the island of Malta would kindly receive them, as it did the shipwrecked Apostle to the Gentiles. And there, by the side of the presses already in operation, they might erect one for Armenia, and the pious priest and archbishop might assist in diffusing the light of life among their intelligent countrymen, who, from Constantinople to Bagdad, are even now begin ning to cry out for reform. There too, the young Asaad Jacob, easting his eyes round the ample circumference of the Greek church, might learn to employ his shrewd good sense in a glorious cause: and the other Asaad, of noble spirit, could he escape from his Maronite persecutors, might give scope to his powerful genius, and become the Augustin of the Oriental churches.

the conflict in those countries, and how long it is to last, we, of course, know not. We see, howmotion, and the worst passions of the human heart preparing for a frerce conflict under the worst of governments. But we behold, also, the Spirit of God, commencing a benign and mighty agency; and amid the blackness and thundering of the impending storm, we discern the bow of promise, the emblem of a presiding Providence.

#### RECORDER & TELEGRAPP.

BOSTON, APRIL 6, 1827

Liberia .- The latest intelligence from Mr. Ashmun at Monrovia, is to December 6th. He had fully recovered his health, after 6 months' confinement to his chamber. The colonists were never more healthy at any time, though the rains had been unusually protracted. Mr. Hodges, boat-builder, from Norfolk, is dead. He was " an amiable, pious and estimable young man, whose death is sincerely and universally deplored" in the colony. Factory Island, and a large district of the Grand Bassa country, unlimited on one side, have been purchased for the Society. The late proprieters have also built for them, a large public house en Factory Island. Caldwell is in a very prosperous state. A new town for re-captured Africans, has been founded on the Stocktor Mr. Ashmun proposed to visit the Rio Pongas previous to his return to this country. He wished to come over by March or April.

The Slave Trade, of late years, has been more extensively prosecuted under the flag of France than under that of any other power. King Charles in Dec. last, presented a decree for its effectual suppression to the Department of Marine and the Colonies; and probably it has been adopted. Vessels engaged in the trade are to be seized and confiscated. The proprietors, supercargoes, insurers who insure knowingly, and the officers, are to be banished and pay a fine equal to the value of the ship and cargo. The crews are to suffer imprisonment, from three months to five years.

A new Measure. - At a late meeting of the Am. Colonization Society, a resolution was passed, That a Committee be appointed to prepare, and to cause to be translated into the several languages of most current use in Europe and America, a memorial to the sovereign authority of every maritime nation on both continents, earnestly soliciting the denunciation of the Slave Trade as piracy." The Committee are Gen. Mercer, Gen. Jones, and the Rev. Dr. Lawrie. -In his speech on the subject, Gen. Mercer stated, that the courts of mixed commission, established by Great Britain for the trial of slave dealers, had not diminished the trade; and that the court at Havana, the greatest mart for slaves in the West Indies, had not made a single condemnation. No prospect remains, but to obtain general consent that the crime shall be regarded as piracy. To show that there is ground for this hope, Gen. M. stated, that Portugal now separated from Brazil, and Spain now severed from her American colonies, have scarcely a remaining interest opposed to the object of the resolution; and all the independent States of America, with the single exception of Brazil, have, by laws of greater or less severity, prohibited the African Slave Trade.

A Discourse on the Doctrine of the Trinity, delivered in the Chapel, Bromfield Lane, Dec. 31, 1826. By Joseph A. Merrill, Matt. 3: 16, 17. And Jesus, when he was bappized, went up straightway out of the water, and lo, the heavens were opened unto him, and he saw the sp God descending like a dove, and lighting him: and lo, a voice from heaven, saying, This my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.

At a period when the doctrine of the Trinity is strenuously denied, and boldly assailed, it is pleasing to see ministers of different communions coming forward in its defence. It is well known that the Weslevan Methodists believe in the deity of Christ, and in that of the Holy Spirit. Mr. M. takes up the latter point more particularly, which has been less frequently discussed by others, though he brings a few conclusive passages which prove the doctrine of three in one. The sermon centains a plain exhibition of these great truths, presented in a lucid manner. The style is in general perspicuous, and the arguments both scriptural and rational. Expre-sions are used in a few instances, which we should not ourselves employ; but on the whole the discourse can be recommended, with propriety, as calculated to assist the inquiring reader, and establish his faith on the foundation of the apostles and prophets. It points the humble penitent to an almighty Redeemer, and to a Sanctifier who is able to keep him from falling.

## AN EFFICIENT PLAN.

"V. D. M.," a writer in the Utica Recorder, says he has a new plan of benevolence to propose,

which has the following advantages: 1. It shall virtually bring at once into the field host of missionaries, evangelists, and pastors

already educated and prepared for the work. 2. It shall support them with little or no exense, to the people for whom they labour, to any charitable society, or to the church in any

The individuals in question shall labour under such peculiar advantages, that the prospect of their success in saving the soul from sin shall be ten fold that of any other plan.

4. The number it proposes to bring within its influence, and to whom it can be extended, are no less than every man, woman and child, through

out the country.

5. It shall not be a substitute, nor stand in the way, or in the least clash with other plans; but shall be their support, their life, their existence. 6. It can be carried immediately into effect Nothing is wanting, brethren, but that you should lift your hands, and take hold with all your hearts and your power, and you shall see, in a little time, its blessed influence.

Such, by anticipation, are the results; the plan itself, however, was deferred to the next pa-

#### ENERGY OF NEW HAVEN.

The Mechanic Society of this city, at a special meeting held at the County House on Wednesday evening last, adopted measures worthy of the influence possessed by that body. friends of reformation and happiness, will be pleased to notice and emulate these exertions in good cause, so nobly manifested by many valuable citizens. The meeting was well atten and the following resolutions were passed with much unanimity

" Resolved, That we will co-operate with the public authorities, or any association of men whose object is the suppression of intemperance, by any lawful means in our power.

" Resolved, That we will not permit ardent spirits to be drank in our respective establishnts, and that we will not employ or counte-ance, directly or indirectly, those who make an improper use of the same." Con. Journal.

It is easy to suppose, that the citizens of New-Haven have reflected seriously on the fact late ly published by their physicians, that one third of the deaths in that city are occasioned directly or remotely by intemperance.

## TRACT ON TOBACCO.

One of our correspondents last week inquired for a tract on the use of Tobacco. We understand there is one in print, which was written by the Rev. Adam Clarke, D. D. We do not see it on the list of the American Tract Society, but presume it may be obtained at the bookstores.

For the Boston Recorder & Telegranh. The examination of the young ladies of the Fe

male Classical Seminary in Brookfield was at-tended on Wednesday and Thursday the 21st and 22d ult. The impartial manner in which it was conducted, the promptitude and correctness of the answers that were given, and the ap-pearance of a thorough acquaintance with the several branches taught the preceding term were highly creditable to the young ladies and to the Institution, and if we are examination was at least equal to any which we have ever before attended in the seminary. exercise closed on Thursday with the inauguration of the Rev. Joseph Muenscher as principal, & the Rev. Mr. Cotting superintendent in the department of Natural Science. An appropriate add was delivered on the occasion by the principal; & we hope that it will soon appear before the public. From the known character and qualifications of the gentlemen who are to take charge of the Institution, and also from those of the young ladies who have been engaged as assistants, we feet an entire confidence in its success and use-A SPECTATOR.

SABBATH SCHOOL CIRCUIA To the Superintendents and Teachers

Schools in Massachusells. The Committee of Agencies of the Ias tetts Sabbath Scha' Union, feel that tey reason to express the warmest gratitud (e in view of the success which attended the of our agents the last year. But when we that not with the last year. that notwithstanding this success, there than 15,000 children and youth enjoy privileges of Sabbath School instruction there ought to beat the smallest calculation we feel that something must be done that more effectual. And judging from the pas tions of this Union, & of others, whose o same as ours, we are fully of the opinion same as ours, we are juny of the opinion that only way of spreading the benefits of Sal School instruction into every part of the State of against to employ a sufficient number of against to every town, and every village; agents shall be able to be set forth the excellence institution in a forcible manner, who shall understand the mode of conducting Sa Schools, and who shall have the means o nishing the necessary books and papers to who may be unable to furnish ther as this Union has no regular supply of fur question "how can we procure the m question "how can we procure the means?" presented itself with no common interest.—are much pleased with the plan pursued by Oneida County Union, in the State of New Y. (which is the most efficient of any one in United States,) of taking up a contribution a month, in all their schools, for the general poses of the Union. This in connection with the pose of the Union. known fact that a great proportion of our Sc take up a monthly collection for some charobject—seems to point out to us very disting not only the answer to the above question the way in which the kind and benevo ings of your scholars can be the most effects alled forth, viz: that the money contributed the teachers and scholars in your school for cha itable purposes (except so much of it as ry for the support of your own school) be diverted for one or two years from its ordinary chammand directed into the treasury of the Massachusel Sabbath School Union, for the sole object of esta lishing Sabbath Schools in those towns in the ste where they do not exist, and of furnishing bo

and other necessary articles for the destitute.

The object of this communication is, very spectfully to recommend, (in case it meets w our entire approbation,) the adoption of plan in your school; and we do this in the f confidence, that you and your dear scholars wi not only find it "more blessed to give than to re but that in the end the "blessing many ready to perish will come upon you. In behalf of the Board

WARREN FAY, Chairman of the Committee.

## MASSACHUSETTS SABBATH SCHOOL UNION DEPOSITORY.

UNION DEPOSITURY.

THIS Depository is continued in the room occupied the American Tract Society, in the basement story of over Street church.—During eight months past it has sued 17,500 Books, amounting to \$1200. There are in the Depository nearly 20,000 books, embessing all publications of the American Sunday School U together with a variety of other Books, which have combined, and are recommended for Javenile Libraries. ined, and are recommended The above Books are sold for cash only, to all and members of the Mass. S. S. Union, at 25 per out from the catalogue prices. All Sabbath Schools, outfloor the catalogue prices. All Sabbath Schools, ocieties in New-England, that are indirectly connectit the American S. S. Union, have the privilege of hasing Books on the same terms. Booksellers, mercial of others, who purchase to the amount of \$5 are allowed to the catalogue of the catalogue of the same catalogue of the same of the same catalogue of the same

All orders for Books, should be addressed to Mr. Asso RUSSELL, Agent American Tract Society, Stone Charle

anover Street, Boston.

\*\*\* Editors in New England are respectfully request the above two or three insertions gratts.

#### AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

It is well known to our readers, that in conse quence of the impracticability of finding any suitable accommodations for their various me chanical, and other operations within this city this institution were under the necessity erecting a building for their own approprie use and benefit. An effort was made to rai money by contributions for this specific purp without expending any part of the ordinary funds of the Society. Accordingly, by the funds of the Society. Accordingly, by the subscriptions of a number of individuals, principally resident in the city, for this particular purpose, the sum of about 9,000 dollars was raised; and by this aid, and by the aid of a loan, ground was purchased and a building erected, which fully answered the necessities of pursuance of the general plan, to reduce the debt incurred by the Managers for finishing the building, by the operations of which it has building, by the operations of which it has been gradually paying off; so that at the present time the amount undischarged is about \$9,000. ing the great importance to the institution that this debt should be extinguished, the Manager invited a number of our respectable citizens meet them a short time since, when they laid subject before them for their consideration and advice. In doing this, they accompanied th statement with a view of what had been done by the inhabitants of this city, for the Society, sin its establishment. The facts disclosed were such as to surprise the persons present. It appeared that in the ten years of the Society's existence only five ministers and thirty laymen, within the city, had been made directors for life, by payment of \$150-thirty-five ministers and 13 laymen Members for life, by the payment of \$30 and of annual subscribers only 135, by three dollars a year! It also appeared, that the New York Auxiliary Society had contributed less in donations than many other similar societies it other places, vastly less populous and wealthy.
That of Charleston, S. C. has contributed three fold more than the New-York Auxiliary.

The importance of the Society as a national institution, the advantages enjoy zens from its local situation, and the interesting objects for which it was formed, recommended it n general grounds to the favorable consideration of the persons present; but when to these were added the particular circumstances of the case, as have been mentioned, the impression made upon the minds of the audience by the disclosure was deep and abiding. RISING OF FOUR THOU SAND DOLLARS WERE Subscribed on the spot; and a highly respectable committee were appointed to adopt measures for raising the sum still neces ary for the extinguishment of the debt. That committee are now engaged in the duties of their appointment; and we have made this brief statement, that the precise object of their solicitations may be understood by those to whom application may be made.

It would have been thought a strange tion, had it been forefold, that auxiliary in the towns of the size of Norfolk and Lyn burgh, in Virginia, and Newark, in New Jerse would pay more to the funds of the America Bible Society, than the New York Auxiliary

It cannot be necessary to state-the benero character of this institution, or the immense portance of the objects for which it was foro It is an honor to the country, as well as to city; and we cannot but believe that the wealth inhabitants of this city will cheerfully 8, prompt contribute to extinguish the debt under which the Society labors. -N. Y. Dai, Advectiser.

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The facts in this case we collected from his | translation into Spanish of Mr. E. Everott's Plymouth Ora-Price \$1 per bottle.

REVIVALS .- We have received information, that a ang attention to religion now exists in Bowdoin Coleseing attention to religion now exists in Louvicin Look-ese; and as an encouragement to prayer it may be stated, in the good effects of the College Concert were observable, communing the work.—In another paragraph it will be that the Spirit is now descending on Williams Col-Letters have been received in Boston from Pittsin this State, which give accounts of a very powerful ork of grace there. It had been in progress scarcely two when it had become very extensive, arresting some ost every family throughout that large and populou The pastor, Rev. Mr. Bailey, is confined to his a'er, and his people have an occasional supply.—We also informed, that a work has commenced at Amesy, Mass. in a promising manner.

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Berkshire County .- A correspondent in Stock bridge informs us, that the Revival continues in that town and the vicinity. At the Conference of churches held in Stockbridge the week before last, twenty churches were heard from, to which the work had extended, fourteen of which were represented. At W.lliamstown, the work had extended to the College. We thus learn incidentally, that "Conferences of Churches," or Similar meetings, are extending in different parts of New-England. We would suggest to our friends who are concerned in them, whether most of the meetings would not furnish at least a few things interesting for publication. From the commencement of that system in Maine, it has been usual to iurnish an official account for the religious paper there; and the practice has been interesting to its readers, while it has contributed much to extend the Conference plan to other counties and states.

Medway, Ga.-We learn by the Charleston Observer, that God is reviving his work in Medway, Liberty co. Georgia. Twenty persons, most of them young, have united with the church and the good work is still going on.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The number of Tracts published by the Socie-ty, from January 15, to March 15, is 465,000; making the whole number issued since May 1, 1,997,000. The General Depository, March 15, ntamed a partial supply of all of the first 189 races. Balance in the Treasury, \$308 72. In all respects, the smiles of Divine Providence seem yet to be attending the Society; and call upon all its active friends to be grateful to God, to trust implicitly in Him, to wait on Him by prayer, and to be more humble, and active, and ersevering in their endeavors.

PREMIUM TRACT ON THE EVILS OF LOTTE-

RIES.

A benevolent individual having confided to the charge of the Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society the sum of Fifty Dob lars, to be offered as a premium to the author of the best Tract on the Livils of Lotteries, notice is the best Fract on the 25 per subject will be received until the first day of October next. Authors will please access that Tracts to Mr. outhors will please accress their William A. Hallock, Corresponding Secretary at the American Tract Society's House, New-York, with a signature affixed, and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the same signature and the author's name, which will not be opened, except in the instance of the Tract to which the premium may be awarded.

By order of the Committee, JAMES MILSOR, Chairman. New-York, March 26, 18.7.

From the American Traci Magazine. THE TRACT, "A TIME TO DANCE, at Saraioga Springs.
[From a Merchant in New-York City.]

Allow me to give you a brief narrative of some ects produced by one of the Society's publications, which came under my own observation; as it may be interesting to some of your readers, and may incite the friends of Tracts to increased ac-

tivity and zeal in their work.

Being on a journey to the Northward, during the warm season of 1826, I concluded to take Saratoga and Lake George in my course; and arrived at the Springs on Saturday morning. I re-solved there to spend the Sabbath, and on Monday to proceed on my journey. Having taken lodgings at one of the large public houses, I found there an assemblage, from different parts of the country; but could discover little in their character, which bore the aspect of piety, or gove the promise of much Christian intercourse, or any thing calculated to render a Sabbath truly profi-

ibie and delightful.

During the afternoon, a friend proposing a ride to a small Lake, a few miles distant, I accompanied him, and did not return until evening. arriving at the door, we found the large hall brilliantly illuminated, and music resounding through the house, inviting to the dance. Feeting this to out a poor place for meditation, or preparation for the Sabbath, we walked out, after tea, preaming we should be disturbed until a late hour at night. But to our surprise and gratification a returning from our walk, we found that the music had ceased, and that the chandeliers were extinguished; and soon retired, undisturbed to test. In the morning of the Sabbath, while walking in the hall before breakfast, I discovered a number of Tracts, perfectly fresh and new, distributed about on the sea's; and among them was the one entitled, "A Time to dance." Convinced that the Tracts must have exerted some infl person who had kindly distributed them was probably in the house, I was auxious to ascertain which of my companions it was; that I might learn the particulars, and have the benefit of his equaintance. While at breakfast, I also perceived, that I was not the only one curious to learn which was the Tract Distributor. But no info nation on this point was communicated, until the our for public worship arrived, when, that the individual who had distributed the Tracts would visit the Sanctuary, I thought I should then perhaps be able to designate him. As Providence directed, I was not mistaken. We were avoured with a plain, heart-searching sermon, and, in returning from Church, I overheard a entleman approving of its doctrines, mentioning e preacher's name, and making some judicious narks, which were sufficient to satisfy me, that was my

A formal introduction, was, of course, quite anceessary. I directly found he was a merchant om Boston, and not of that class that are ashamd of Christ or his cause. We were soon ed; and on inquiring about the Tracts, I and on inquiring about the Fracts, I irred that, during the afternoon previous, he id, undiscovered, placed a number of them in e Ball Room; and that, having been read by he Ladies and others, they were unwilling to in in the festivities of the evening. We had her reasons for believing that the Tracts had terted an influence, on seeing the anger mani-ested by one of the Gentlemen, who, after read-ng a part of the "Time to dance," said, "This

no more harm," and tore it to atoms. Thus we see what a judicious distribution of racts may do. If my friend had presented them onally to these individuals, most of them so he accustomed to reflect, they perhaps would

not have received them kindly, or would have postponed the reading of them till after the ball. But finding a neat little pamphlet, with this inviting motto, "A time to dance," and thinking, but inding a neat inter pampiner, with this in-viting motto, "A time to dance," and thinking, perhaps, that it was a warrant from the Bible for their amusement, curiosity led them to peruse it; and, on doing so, it is not strange, that they should come to the conclusion that, it there was "a time to dance," it was certainly not on "Saturday A FRIEND TO TRACTS. night."

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph

NEW CHURCHES IN BOSTON.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—From a communication inserted in Zion's Herald the present week I learn that the feelings of some of our Methodist brethen in this city, have been wounded by the late proceedings of the Orthodox Congregationalists, in relation to the erection of new churches. The writer of the communication in the Herald says, "On the Friday evening preceding the Wednesday" on which the Congregationalists had their meeting, in which it was resolved to creet two new churches the present season, "the trustees of the Methodist Society met, and voted that it was expedient to build a house of worship at the south part of the city, and a committee of five gentlemen was chosen to look for a site and open a subscription for the purpose above mentioned. Now I have reason to believe that thus" (the meeting of the Congregationalists on Wednesday the 21st of March) "was to defeat the object we had in view." In this opinion I am happy to have it in my power to assure, and I trust to convince, our Methodist brethren, and the public, that this writer is wholly, though I fully believe unintentionally, erroneous. The expediency of the crection, the presant season, of a Meeting House at the south part of the City by the Orthodox Congregationalists, has often been a subject of conversation among them during the past winter. On Tuesday, March 13th, three days before the meeting referred to by the writer in Zion's Herald, of the Trustees of the Methodist Society, a number of gentlemen, members of Orthodox Congregational Churches, held a meeting, which had been notified nearly a week, for the purpose of consultation in reference to the erection of a new Meeting House in the south part of the City. I was present at that meeting. Not a word was said of any intention of our Methodist brethren to erect a Church in that part of the City, nor do I believe it was known to any gentlemen present that they had such an intention. The result of the consultation was, NEW CHURCHES IN BOSTON. was known to any gentlemen present that they had han intention. The result of the consultation was such an intention. The result of the consultation was, a unanimous vote that it is expedient to attempt the erection of two new Meeting Houses the present season, one in the south and the other in the north part of the city; and a committee was appointed to invite a larger meeting, and to take such other measures as they might deem expedient to carry the resolution into effect. The larger meeting was held on the Wednesday of the following week, and the resolution of the preceding meeting unanimously concurred in, and \$20,000 sutseribed, and a committee appointed to select sites and solicit further subscriptions. At this meeting nothing was said of a design of the Methodists to build a church at the south part of the city. In view of these facts our Methodist brethern will, I think, he satisfied that the late measures of the Orthodox Congregationalists in relation to the erection of new churches were not taken with a design, "to defeat the object which the of taken with a design "to defeat the object which the defined sits had in view" in reference to the south part of city. And as the editor of Zion's Herald is, no doubt the city. And as the editor of Zion's heraid is, no doubted as desirous as we can be to prevent any alienation among the friends of truth of different denominations in Boston, it is hoped be will, in his next paper, make his readers acquaint April 5.] An Orthodox Congres ationalist of Boston

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

The English papers announce the death of the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Dr. Pelham, Bishop of Lin-coln, in consequence of a cold taken at the Duke of York's funeral. Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Bristol, is to be translated to the see of Lincoln; and Dr. Lloyd, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, is to be the new Bishop of Oxford.

The Committee of Deputies of the Protestant Dissenters made a Report on the 15th of December, in which they state that several of the most respectable members of Parliament belonging to respectable members of Parliament belonging to the Established Church, have professed their readiness to take up the cause of the Protestant Dissenters whenever it shall be thought expedi-ent; and it was considered probable that the sub-ject would be brought forward the present session. According to the Report of the "Commission-

ers of the Irish Education Inquiry," the rotal number of schools in Ireland is 11,323; masters and mistresses, 12,530; scholars, more than 560,-000; about two thirds of whom are Catholics The proportion of Catholic teachers is about the same. A large number of the schools are conducted under the auspices of benevolent Societies.

Be nard Barton, the Quaker poet, is preparing or publication a poem to be entitled "The Wid-w's Tale;" founded on the melancholy loss of the five Wesleyan Missionaries in the mail-boat,

off the island of Antigua.

An abridged edition of Schleusner's Lexicon to the New Testament, by John Carey, L.L. D. has been published in London, price 14s. It how-ever contains all the explanations and scriptural

eferences of the Original.
The London Home Missionary Magazine for bruary, speaks of the British and Foreign Bi-Society as "rising brightly from the cloud that has passed over it;" and quotes several let-ters from agents and others, which go to show that the good cause never more deeply engaged the efforts and feelings of British Christians.

New-York City Tract Society .- The Observer and Chronicle gives the following account of this new society; furnishing an instance, in which Boston would do well to imitate New York

The Managers of this Society have commened their efforts with a zeal worthy of the cause in which they are engaged. ence of the city, so far as visited by water craft. has been divided into districts and assigned to different individuals, with a view to the shipping and seamen's boarding houses with Tracts. Another committee has been ap ointed to supply the steam-boats which visit our wharves, another the humane and criminal institutions, another the Sunday schools, and anoth er the fruit-sellers and bucksters. There has een paid over to the Parent Society, by order of Managers, the sum of \$730, 56, to the value f which they are entitled to draw Tracts from its Depository. The work of distributing has been successfully begun; and in general the Tracts have been thankfully received."

Catholics .- St. Mary's Church in New-York was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Dubois, R. C. Bishop of New York State, on Sunday last, attended by the clergy of the city. The Rev. Mr. Walsh preached, and the Rev. Dr. Power presided as a master of the ceremonies.

Evangelical Magazine - A weekly religious paper with this title has been proposed, and a pecimen issued, by Messrs. Miller & Brewster, at Portsmouth, N. H. It is a half sheet, and proposes to pay greater attention to the local reigious interests of that vicinity, than is practicable in distant places.

ORDINATIONS

The Ordination of Mr. ALONZO HILL, as Colleague Pastor with the Rev. Dr. Bancroft, of the Second Congre-gational Society in Worcester, took place March 28th. The following is the order of exercises:—Introductory The following is the order of exercises:—Introductory Prayer and reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Mr. Young; Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Blanchard; Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Brazer; Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. Dr. Kirkland; Charge, by Rev. Dr. Bancroft; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Ripley; Address to the People, by the Rev. Dr. Thayer; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Allen; Hymn and Benediction, by Mr. Hill.

At Charlotte Court House, Va. March 3d, the Rev. JANES ALEXARDER was ordained by the Hungage Pres.

JAMES ALEXANDER was ordained by the Hanover Pres-bytery, and installed as Pastor of the Church in that place. by the Rev. B. H. Rice; Charge to the Ch

Rev. I. P. Laragh, was ordained at Waterford N. V. March 14th, by the classis of Washington. Rev. Mr. Durvee preached the Ordination Sermon; Rev. Mr. Fonda delivered the Chargo to the minister; Rev. Mr. Swits the

Charge to the congregation, and Rev. Mr. Bogardus read the ordination form and made the Ordination Prayer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. a" will perceive that "G" has anticipated his re-marks. We preferred inserting the latter, solely on account of the extracts from the pamphlet which is recom

The Rev. EDWARD BEECHER gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Thirty Dollars from the Ladies of Park Street Church and Society, to constitute him a member of the American Bible Society.

#### SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

Expenses of Monarchy.—A proposition has been made and carried in both houses of Parliament, in consequence of a Royal Message, granting the Duke of Clarence an additional sum of £3000 per annum and the Dutchess of Clarence a further sum of £6000 per annum, during her life time. Their total allowances will thus amount to £35,000 per annum. In the Lords the grants passed without a driston. The Commons, after some opposition divided—for the motion 167. Against it 75.

Duke of York.—It is notorious how much the Duke of York's disorder was accelerated by the growing pressure of his pecuniary difficulties. So severe, so degrading were the forms in which those embarrassments assailed the illustrious and unfortunate Prince, that neither a house, nor furniture, nor horse, nor tangible property of any kind, incidental to the condition of a gentleman, remained towards the close of life, in his possession. Yet, thus destitute—ewing an enormous debt, of which he could not pay a sulling—with the resistless grasp of death about him, how was it, that this ill advised member of the Royal Fantily commenced the building of a palace, the construction, decoration, and furnishing of which, were not to be completed for less than half a million sterling!—Lond. Times.

A paper of late date, says, that, but a short time previous to his decase, an agent was despatited by the Royal Duke to Paris, with orders to purchase furniture for the new palace. Since the death of the Duke, the agent had returned, after having actually expended £40,000. Duke of York .- It is notorious how much the Duke of

new palace. Since the death of the Duke, the agent has returned, after having actually expended £40,000.

Trade.—The accounts from the manufacturing districts of England are not very encouraging. Addresses appear to be the order of the day. Every interest in England seems to look to the proceedings of Parliament. They all except solid.

pect relief.

Grain.—The petitions on the Grain Laws were coming from all parts of England to be presented to Parliament. In one day 21 petitions were presented against any alteration.

Capt. Allen, in 42 days from Lisbon, reports that an engagement took place, about the 5th or 6th Feb. near Oporto, between the Constitutionalists, under Count de Ville Flor and the releis, under Marquis of Chaves, when the latter were completely routed, with the loss of 150 to 200 t, 300 prisoners, several pieces of artiflery, and bag.
The rebels retreated towards Gullicia.
New-Bedford Mercury.

New-Bedford Mercury.

The mountains of Saxony were so completaly covered with snow, about the first of February, that the authorities of the villages at their feet and on their sides caused the bells to be rung night and day, to acquaint travellers of their approach to inhabited places, the communications between which were totally interrupted.

The thick the contract of the communications between which were totally interrupted.

The thirty-three mice between Liverpool and Manches-ica are performed by coaches in 2 hours and 3 quarters. Half a minute is allowed for changing borses, at which 8 persons are employed, four to remove the horses, and four to place fresh ones to the coach.

place fresh ones to the coach.

Mr. Thomas Campbell, the poet, has been unaniu
pointed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgov

A distressing accident happened at Smyrna on the 3d of December. About a hundred persons, including a number of children, were assembled in an oid house, to celetrate the nuptula of two young Greeks. There was dancing in the principal half in the second story, and the women and children were scated on the sofias as spectators, when suddenly the floor gave way, and immediately after the walls of the building fell in, and covered the unfortunate women and children with the ruins and dust. were principally in the corridor, and they escaped without the loss of life.—But 15 women, all Greeks, and 9 this dren, 40 whom were Armenians, were killed. Eight per sons were wounded. The bridal pair escaped unnipured

Latest from Pertugal.—A letter written imminediately before the departure of the steam-hoat from Liston, dated the 7th instant, states—"An express had just now arrived from General Hebbs, at Oporto; the rebels are defeated, they have lost their baggage, and are flying in all directions. The reports are, that it is a last effort, and that the numbers did not exceed 1500 men."

The accounts of the military transactions in Livadia it

News has been received in England, of the death of the ing of the Ashantees in consequence of woulds received the battle with the British forces.

From the South Seu Islands .- Capt. Bunker, of the Ontario, recently arrived at Nantucket, left the Society Islands on the 3d of November last, he informs the editor of the Inquirer, that the natives were afflicted with a spe cies of plague, extremely virulent and fatal in its nature and rapid in its progress. Of this disorder many of the in-habitants of Tahiti and Elietea had been carried off, and others were dying daily. Capt. B. was informed by two Eng-lish gentlemen, who had just arrived from the last mentioned island, that the distemper was then raging in an extraordina-ry manner; that at Tahiti there were ten dead hodies found none house. As soon as one member of a family was at-This distemper did not effect the white residents Although the contagion had not reached Husheina, the natives were apprehensive of its approach.—A similar distemper, we believe, says the editor, min y years since nearly exterminated the Indian population of Nantucket.

A new War.-"A dispute has arisen between Brazil and Paraguay of so serious a nature, that the latter state has suspended all communication with the fermer. Francia has stationed a naval force at the mouth of Parana, to revent the entrance of the Brazilian ships. On this sub ect a correspondence has taken place between the Brazil-ian Admiral, and the Commodore of the Paraguayan squad-ron. From this correspondence it is evident that attempts have been made to establish the dominion of Brazil in Par-

aguay. War between the two countries appears to be unavoidahe, that all the municipalities have agreed to give the Government their revenues in kind, in order that the produce may be applied to defray the expense of the armed force. The proprietors will retain only what is necessary for their maintenance.—Paris Pa.

South America .- A letter received at Philadelphia from South America.—A letter received at Philadelphia from Laguira, informs, that Bolivar has resigned his office. It is said, however, that this step is only to prepare the way for a higher elevation. It is expected there will be a union of Peru, Colombia and Bolivia, and that Bolivar will be appointed President for life of the Grand Confederation.

Congress of Tacubaya .- By private letters from the lexico, of the 25th January, we learn that the of Tacubaya would convene probably about the

Congress of Tacunaya would convene probably about the Lst of March.

The Deputies of Mexico, in addition to those from the United States, were, two from Mexico; one, M. Larezbel, from Guatemala; Dr. Gual, from Colombia. One of the Mexican deputies, however, M. Michelena, was about to exican deputies, nowerer, in Michaelia, was about to sign. As soon as the Peruvian deputies arrived, the engress would probably convene. Our correspondent decibes Tacubaya as delightfully situated, near the base of e of the porphyritic mountains which surround the circuvalley of Mexico, and distant about 6 miles from the pital.

N. Y. Amer.

capital.

N. Y. Amer.

Gale at Teneriffe.—In a particular account of the disastrous gale at Teneriffe, on the 7th November, received
by a gentlaman of New-York, it is stated that 243 persons
lost their lives, 312 houses were destroyed, 112 others injured and 1099 animals were killed. The amount of damage was ascertained to be upwards of \$1,500,000. Among
the vessels lost was the French ship Jeune Grabelle, which
had on board three French merchants, passengers, who perished.

Mer. Adv.

Troubles in Canada .- A Buffalo paper of the 12th inst. Treubles in Canada.—A Bullaio paper of the 12th inst. says:—" For several days past, there have been alarming reports in circulation of commotions in our neighboring province of Upper Canada. A vast number of the inhabitants of the province will come within the operation of the alicu law. It would appear that they are resolved not to submit to it; and it is reported that liberty poles, on which were displayed the American flag, have been raised account laster. In York a liberty pole was raised. which were displayed the American lag, have been failed in several places. In York, a liberty pole was raised, and he American flag waved on it within a few rods of the apital. It was promptly put down by the government party. A large force was then collected from the neighboring country, and the pole and flag were again raised. These may be exaggerated reports; but we think there is some-birg to make them out of." ng to make them out of.

The Eastport Centinel, of 24th inst. says .- The New The Eastport Centinet, of 24th inst. says.—The New Brunswick Legislature has laid an additional duty, to take effect, after the list of April next, of 25 per cent. on chairs, 10 on other furniture, 15 on manufactured tolacco, and 5 on all other manufactures. Food, liquors, and books

Shipporeck .- The brig Burroughs, 29 days from New ork for Carthagena, has been lost at the mouth of the rive Magdalena—sails, rigging, and most of the carge saved.

Colonial Affairs.—The National Journal says, "A report having found its way into several papers, that an arrangement of the difference on the Colonial question with Great Britain had been made by Mr. Gallatin, we have taken some pains to inquire into the truth of it. We learn that there is no ground whatever for the report; lit that on the contrary, Great Britain perseveres in attogether refusing to treat on that question. There is, therefore, no prospect whatever of any adjustment of it by convention."

Washington, March 28.—The Board of Commissioners and Arbitrators, under the first stricle of the Treaty of

of the U. States and Great British on that Suject-Me. Jackson, the British Commissioner, yet remains the U. States and Great British on that subject-Me. Jackson, the British Commissioner, yet remains to

Mr. James Baker, the respectable Secretary to that Mr. James Eaker, the respectable Secretary to that Commission, left this city yesterday on his way to embark upon a visit to his native country. It is stated to the Hampshire Gazette, printed at North-ampton, that Mr. Bates is probably elected a member of Congress, for the district lately represented by Mr. Lathrop.

The Election.—Only two senators were chosen in this county on Manday last; Messrs. J. Phillips and W. Sturgis. Mr. Limeoln had in Boston 2702 vetes for Governor, Mr. Jarvis 1162, Mr. Otts 195. In Boston and Salem, and 12 other towns in this vicinity, Limeoln 4095, Jarvis 3172, Otts 613.

Schools .- The town of Newport, R. I. is about to es Schools.—The town of acceptance of the town of a target building for that purpose nearly completed.

Lancasterian School.—A gent'eman of New Haven has presented to the first school district in that city, a lot of

New Medical Journal.—The "Charleston Medical Society of Emulation," at their late known meeting, resolved to establish a Journal for disseminating medical information more extensively in the South. Five of the honorary members of the Society were appointed an editorial committee, viz.—Messrs. S. Elliot, S. H. Dickson, T. Y. Simons, E. Geddings and J. Moultrie.—Charleston Obs.

Samuel L. Knapp, recently of this city, is said to be engaged as editor of the National Journal, in place of Mr. Age, who has conducted the page regime the last election of

Agg, who has conducted the paper since the last election of

We are informed that Richard Randall, M. D. has bee

appointed Professor of Chemistry, in the Medical Department of the Columbian College, in place of Edward Cutbush, M. D. resigned.—Washington Star.

The Apprentices' Library, at Philadelphia, contains 4000 volumes; and has been read the year past, by the average number of 533 boys. Present number of readers, 727. Dr. Holley.—A Lexington paper says, Dr. Holly retired from the Presidency of Transylvania University on March 12th. He expects to set out for Europe, in the course of a week or two, by way of New Orleans. A mosting of the Trustees, we are informed, will be held, and one of the professors provisionally appointed President.

and one of the professors provisionally appointed President.

Aid to the Greeks.—The supply ship, Chancellor, laden with provisions and clothing for the suffering Greeks, has encountered severe gales, and been obliged to return to New York to repair damages. She was out about a fortnight.

Fate of Morgan.—The grand jury of Monroe county have spent a great portion of five days, in the investigation of the Morgan affair. They examined the committee, which had been appointed by the citizens of Lewistown to make inquiries in Canada, whose statements as to his being murdered have been so confidently published. But they found no sufficient evidence to justify them in finding bills of indictment against any individual.

Morgan.—Gov. Cinton has issued a new Proclamation respecting Morgan, offering \$1000 for his discovery, if

Morgan.—Gov. Cinfon has issued a new Proclamation specting Morgan, offering \$1000 for his discovery, if ive, and, if murdered, \$1000 for the discovery of the offender or offenders, to conviction; and a pardon, as far as has power, to any accomplice or co-operator, who shall ake a full disclosure of the offender or offenders.

The Grand Jury of Middlesex county, New Jersey, have

esented as a grievance the intemperate use of spirituous uors. All the cases of breach of the peace within their otice having been owing to this vice.

Saco .- The schooner Rose in Bloom, Capt. Farris, has nmenced her trips, to run regularly between this city and Fire.—A Church and a dwelling house have been burnt

Fires.—A Church and a awening house have been burnt to Patterson, N. J.

Fires.—The old mansion-house of Mr. Moses Colman of tyfield was accidentally burnt on the 27th of March. The re-was communicated from an oven-broom on the out-ide of the building. The male members of the family were been at the time; Mrs. C. in her anxiety to rescue the latting for a present and the contraction of the latting for a present and the contraction of the latting for a present and the contraction of the latting for a present and the contraction of the latting for a present and the contraction of the latting for a present and the contraction of the latting for a present and the contraction of the latting for a latting for the l

absent at the time; Mrs. C. in her anxiety to rescue the clothing, &c. narrowly escaped with her life. The house was insured at \$1000. — On the 30th of March, at Providence, R. I. two stories of a building on Market street were destroyed by fire. One of them contained the Journal printing office, the property of which was maured.

March 19th, the dam of the Wolcott Woodlen Manufacturing Company at Worcester gave way, and the proof we drained. A wood house, a coal house, and blacksmith's shop were swept away. One of the small huildings went into the current entire, and priviled away part of the bridge below. Loss estimated at \$400.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Samuel Ellis, to Miss Caroline Matilda Tone Little, daughter of William Little, Esq. in Cambridge, Mr. William Beck to Miss Eliza Green, Mr. Sewell Wood, to Miss Helen M. Baylies. In Newton, Mr. John M. Gibson to Miss Eliza Jane Anderson. In Andover, Jonas Underwood, M. D. to Miss Ander on. In Andover, Jonas Underwood, M. D. to Miss Sarah Stevens. In Quincy Mr. Samuel Smith, of this city to Miss Mary Elizabeth Hall. In Chilmark, Capt. Allen Detter, of Rochester, to Miss Martha Mayhew, daughter of Hon. Matthew Mayhew. In Newburyport, Mr. Daniel Merrili to Miss Martha Lunt.—In Duxbury, Mr. Theodore Alieu, formerly of Lubec, Mg. to Miss Nancy Hall, of D; Mr. George Barstow, to Miss Doreas Brewster, daughter of Capt. Zadock B.—In . Vorcester, Mr. John Bush, to Miss Emice Pottle.—In Portsmouth, Lt. Justin Dimmick, of the U. S. Army, to Miss Mary Constantia Waldron, daughter of the late Daniel W. Esq.

In this city, Mrs. Sarah Lynch, 30; Matthew Monagel, 16; Mr. Matachi O'Brien, a native of Ireland 35. In Charlestown, Mrs. Mehetable, widow of the late Mr. Bartholomew Raymond, 76; Mrs. Sarah F. wife of John In Charlestown, Mrs. Mehetable, widow of the late Mr. Bartholomew Raymond, 76; Mrs. Sarah F. wife of John J. Fisk, Esq.—In Watertown, Mrs. Abigail Bond, widow of the late Hon. Amos Bond, 65.—In Hingham, Thomas Fearing, Esq. 48. In E. Bridgewater, Mr. Jacob Hill, 79. In Warren, Mrs. Aon Davis, consort of Mr. Samuel D. and daughter of the late Robert D. Esq. of Boston, 55.—In Reho both, George Washington Peck, Esq. 49.—In Littleton, Mr. John Hartwell 72.—In Worcester, Col. Daniel Clap. 87.—In Northfield, Mr. Rofus Stratton, 72.—In Marlborough, Ms. Miss Mary Hiddreth, 16, daughter of Dr. Benj. W. E.—In Lime, N. H. Miss Mary Dimiek; wife of Capt. Shubael D. and daughter of Mr. William Gardner, who, since the commencement of 1822, has buried his father, his wife, his wife's mother, and 4 children—all of consumption.—In Newport, Mrs. Mercy Adams, 67.
—In Chelses, Vt. on the 18th nit of consumption, Mrs. Sophroma, consort of Mr. William Carpenter, & daughter of the late Elemezer Seaver, of Taunton, Ms. 41.

At Northampton, Mr. Seiden Spencer, of Hünsdale, in in the 38th year of his age. He was a member of the legisture of this Commonwealth, and died on his return from their session in Boston. Oblituary Notice next treefe.

At Amherst, Ms. Sophin, eldest daughter of President Humphrey, 13.

In Brookfield, on the 28th inst. Abigail, wife of Benjamin K-mball, 58, formerly of Newton.

In Henniker, N. H. Rev. Charles D. Wayland, Pastor of

min Kimball, 58, formerly of Newton. In Henniker, N. H. Rev. Charles D. Wayland, Pastor of

In Henniker, N. H. Rev. Charles D. Wayland, Pastor of the Congregational Church in that place 33. In New-York, Dr. Chever Felsh, late Chaplain in the Navy, and later still Editor of Coram's Champion; Mr. Paul Spofford, 29, a native of Massachusetts. In Virginia, Mr. John Hamblin, choaked, and burnt, by

agang of his negroes.
At Pensacola, Mr. William Bicknell, of Belfast, Me. 28. At Havanna, on the 8th inst, whither he had gone for the covery of declining health, Mr. Solomon Cotton, 29, eld-at son of John Cotton, Esq. of this city. St. Martins, Capt. Abram G. Morrill, of Newbury-

At Maranham, in January, William Phillips, 16, son of Mr. John L. P. of this city; devoured by a shark.

At Pernambuco, whither he went for the benefit of his health, Mr. Richard S. Briggs, of this city, son of Rev.

Isaac H. of Boxford, 23.
In London, aged 60, the Rev. J. Evass. L. L. D. pastor of the church in Worship-street, and author of the "Sketch of all Denominations," and other works.

At Malta, Mrs. Temple, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Temple, of the Palestine Mission.

NOTICE.

The Quarterly meeting of the Directors of the American Education Society will be held on the 2d Wednesday of April at 10 o'clock A. M. at the vestry of Hanover Church in Hanover Street, Boston. A Committee for examining applicants will meet on the preceding day at the same place, at 3 P. M.

E. Conselus, Secretary.

HOUSE IN ANDOVER TO LET.
THE House now occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Carter,
near the Theological Institution and Academy, and well
calculated for a bearding-house or for a genteet family, will to let the last of May. Inquire of SAMUEL FARRAR.

Andocer, March 28, 1827.

PUPIL'S ARITHMETICK.

PUPIL'S ARITHMETICK.

FOR sale by Lingolan & Edwards, No. 59 Washington Street,—The Pupil's Arithmetick, whereby the practical use of figures is demonstrated in a series of original questions, adapted to the espacities of youth. By Seth Davis, Teacher of, Youth in Newton. Price 40 cents.

Extract from the Preface.

"It has been the design of the Author, so to arrange the questions in the following pages, as to lead the scholar, step by step, from the most simple questions in Addition, in those which embrace the combination of all the cardinal rules. Many of the questions, it is hoped, will excite the attention of the pupil independent of performing the necessary operation required to obtain the aniswer. There are no answers given to any of the questions, as the long experience of the Author has fully convinced him, that it is attended with manifest disadvantage to the pupil in acquiring the practical Author has fully convinced him, that it is attended with manifest disadvantage to the pupil in acquiring the practical use of figures. The arrangement of the work is such, as may be taught in classes to advantage by larger scholars when inconvenient for the preceptor to give his personal attention; and it is hoped, that instead of Leing a task, master and pupil will find mutual pleasure in pursuing the method here adopted."

(3) A copy of this new work will be furnished gratuation at the second of the copy of this new work will be furnished gratuations.

y at Lincoln & Edmanus', to any Instructer or School Committee who may wish to examine it.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS.

JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washington Street, publishes the following valuable School Books. School Committees and Teachers are invited to give them a careful ex-The Sixth Edition of Alden's Spelling Book, Vol. first

The Tenth Edition of Alden's Spelling Book, Vol. 12d. The fifth Edition of Alden's Reader. This is one of the est and most systematic collections of reading lessons now

in use.

The Seventeenth Edition of Murray's Grammar, alridged by a Teacher of Youth, of Boston. Price &1 per dozen.

This alridgement has attained an almost unprecedented popularity. It has outlived a multitude of other Grammars. and is considered as remarkably suited to the capacity of

The Eleventh Edition of Murray's Exercises, withou ation from the English edition. In press a 12th

The Sixth Edition of Blair's Catechism of Common The Sixth Edition of Blair's Cattechism of Common Things in Use, necessary to be known at an early age. Together with a Catechism of the American Revolution. The most distinguished characters of that momentous period are particularly noticed. Also, a Catechism of the History and Customs of Nations—and arithmetical tables. Price \$1 per dozen.

The Fourth Edition of Mason on Self Knowledge, with Questions adapted for Schools and Academies. Price 37 1-2 cents in half binding. This is suitable for the first class in Salbath Schools.

Sal bath Schools.

The Second Edition of Watts on the Mind, with Quesons adapted for Schools and Academies. A third edition nearly out of the press.

Alger's Elements of Orthography, illustrating by easy

examiles, the powers of the Alphabet, and the rules for will alification, spelling, Sec. Pope's Essay on Man. Price \$1, per dozen, printed on leautiful small type. March 20.

BOARDING SCHOOL. BOARDING SCHOOL.

MR. VALENTINE, will commence the Spring quarter of his Boarding School, in Northborough, Mass. on Monday, April 23.—Scholars will board with their instructor, and receive every accommodation that may be desirable. Boys will be instructed, in the various branches of the English Language, together with the French. The Misses will also be taught the same branches, and with the existence of a Lady will be instructed in various kinds of

assistance of a Lady, will be instructed in various kinds of Needlework, Painting, &c. Terms-For tuition, board, washing, &c. \$20 per quar-

Rev. Daniel Sharp,
Rev. Paul Dean,
Samuel Dorr, Esq.
Chas. P. Sumner, Esq.
Messis. Lincoln & Edmands,
Rev. Warren Fay,
Rev. Henry Jackson, Charles.

April 5. Sw

THE Academy in Haverhill, Mass. will be opened for the reception of pupils of both sexes on the first of May next. Mr. Oliver Carlton, an experienced Instructor, and recently a Tator at DattmouthCollege will be the Preceptor. The lemale apartment will be under the care of Miss A. Hall, who is well qualified as a Preceptress. The course of historition will be the same usually pursued in Academies. Tution \$4 a term. Centeel Board may be obtained at from \$150 to \$2 per. Week. Haverhill is 30 miles from Boston, and has a constant communication by Stages with the large towns. It is distinguished for its pleasant and healthful situation. Reference may be made to Mr. Thomas West, Boston, or to the Clergymen of Haverhill. as West, Boston, or to the Clergymen of Haves

For the Trustees, J. W. DNUCAN. Haverhill, March 28, 1827. 3w\*.

FRESH GOODS.

JOHN GULLIVER, No. 253, Washington Street, offers for sale a general assortment of English, French, and American Goods, among which are, Black Bombazne, wide and narrow, Black Gros de Naples, Black Crapes of the best quality—Rithons—Gloves, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Lineus,—Lawns,—Lineu Damask Table Cloths,—Gil Cloth coverings for Tables or fire boards; landscape patterns a new article. Prints of the nextest style.—Also, a small invoice of Scotch Carpeting. Kidemurster at Venitian, some very rich patterns and fine goods, and others quite inferior quality. They will all be sold at less than the usual price.

LARD, WARE FRESH GOODS.

HARD WARE. PROCTOR & PALMER, have received per Amethyst and Topaz, from Liverpool, a general assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Goods, making a complete Spring supply for town or country trade. Among them are. Knives and Forks, and all kinds of small Cuttery, Files, Saws, and Tools of various descriptions, "Naylor & Sanderson's" Cast Steel, in bars, for J. M. 10 Stephenson.

from 1-4 to 2 inch square

from 1-4 to 2 inch square,
Commode Knobs, Rings and Castors,
Locks of different kinds,
Sad frons, Butts, Screws, &c. &c.
All which they offer at low prices, for eash or credit, at
No. 8, Dock Square, corner of Elm Street. 6w VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM,

A new and most valuable remedy for all diseases of the Lungs.

THIS Balsam has been found to be the most valuable THIS Balsam has been found to be the most valuable remedy discovered in Consumption, Asthma, Pieuray, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Coughs and Pulmonary Affections of every kind. Though it may be doubted whether any medicine can prove effectual in confirmed consumptions, yet it will appear by the certificates that this Balsam has been found so, in cases which presented all the symptoms; and in extreme cares, as there are undoubtedly such, which no medicine can cure, it will always be found useful in prolonging life, and rendering the patient casy and comfortable. In all those diseases which lead to consumption it may be justly called a specific. In common colds frequently a single dose taken in the evening is sufficient to effect a cure, and those who have used it usually keep it constantly by them in case of any sudden exposure.

Testimonics.—Having been seized with a very violent

Testimonies.—Having been seized with a very violent cold, which was attended with a bad cough and spitting of blood, with which I had been troubled six weeks, I was induced to make use of the Vegetable Polimonary Balsam, and was completely cured by the use of two bottles.

West Bridgewater, Jan. 1827. ARLEZER ALGER, Jr.

This certifies that my wife about a year since, having taken a very violent cold, which produced a severe pain in her left side, through her back and shoulders, with pain and stricture across the chest, loss of appetite, severe cough with spitting small quantities of blood, a suffication sensa ion on lying down, being compelled to be holstered up du tion on lying down, being compelled to be hotstered up during the night, profuse night sweats, swelling of the feet, and legs, and great prostration of strength. After all other remedies had failed, she was advised to make trial of the Vegetable Pulmonary Haisam, as it would do no hurt. On first using it, immediate relief was given to her cough, and the pain in her side and chest abated; and after using it about three weeks, these complaints were entirely removed. er appetite returned, the swelling of her feet subsided, at he recovered her usual health. WM. MASTERS.

Boston, Dec. 1826.

Boston, Dec. 1826.

Many more certificates of the virtues of this truly valuable medicine might be adduced, if it were necessary.—
Several others from gentlemen of the first respectability are attached to the directions which accompany each bottle.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam may be obtained of REED & Howard, No. 44, Hanover street, at the head of Elm-street; A. T. Lowe No. 12, Bowdoin Row, Courtstreet; and of John J. Brown, No. 425, Washington-street, near the Ecylston Market. Price 50 cents a bottle.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is contained in bottles of the size of the dollar bottles of Anderson's Cough Drops.

TO LET.

A LARGE and convenent Dwelling House, situated in Andover, about half a rule from Philips Academy, affording ample and suitable accommodations for any family wishing for a retired situation in the country, for the purnoe of clucating their sons at the Academy. It has been ecupied about two years as a Boarding-house, and is well

cuisted to accommodate free small families.

Andover, March 26, 1827. 6 Jose

nended it bese were the case, ion made disclosure UR THOU spot; and appointed still necesies of their rief state olicitations pplication ge prediccieties d Lynch

ew Jersey. American iliary Soenevolent ense imformed. to the

e wealthy k promptly der which

#### POETRY

FRAGMENTS ON TIME .- An Extract FRAGMENTS ON TIME.—An Extract.
Heard you that knell? It was the knell of Time.
And is Time dead? I thought Time never died:
I knew him old, 'tis true, and full of years,
And bald except in front; but he was strong
As Hercules:—I saw him grasp the oak;
It fell—the tower, it crumbled;—and the stone,
The sculptur'd monument, that mark'd the grave The sculptur'd monument, that mark of the grave of fallen greatness, coas'd its pompous strain As Time came by. Yes, Time was very strong, And I had thought, too strong for Death to grap But I remember now, his step was light; And though he mov'd at rapid rate, or trod On adamant, his tread was never heard. And there was something ghostly in the thought, That in the silence of the midnight hour, When all was hush'd as death, and not a sound When all was hush'd as death, and not a sound Crept o'er my chamber's stilluess, or awoke The echo slumbering there,—in such an hour He trod my chamber, and I heard him not. And I have held my breath, and listen'd close, To catch one foot-fall as he glided by; But not a slumbering sound awoke, or sigh'd. And the thought struck me then, that one, whose step Was so much like a spirit's tread, whose acts , like the world unseen, Would soon be fit for other worlds than this .-Fit for high converse with immortal minds, Unfetter'd by the flesh,—unchain'd to earth. Time's movements! oh how fleet! and yet, how still! Still as the morning sun-beam, as it kiss'd The blushing flower, but shook not e'en the tears of Night, the lingering dew-drops from its leaves, Nor woke the wild-bee slumbering in its folds. But Time, at last, is dead, and we must write His epitaph.—His epitaph! oh no, He wrote it for himself; 'tis plainly seen— He wrote it for himself; its plainty seem—
—But look around; and every wohere
You may behold the Epitaph of Time.—
You see it, on the cold and dreary wasie,
Cover'd with Winter's thin and snowy manfle:—
You find it too, in your own alter'd frame,
And in the alter'd feelings of your heart:—
You see it is the wilder anye that points. And in the after of recings or your heart:— You see it, in the village spire, that points To heaven now, where late the warrior oak Tower'd towards the skies in nature's majesty; And you may hear it from the straggling Mohawk, As he wildly flies the haunts of men, As he wildly lives the haunts of men, And chaants, white brooding o'er his nation's fate In mournful retrospect—their fallen greatness— Such strains, we say, are requiems on Time. Such strains, we say, are requiems on But if Time's dead, will he not rise again, And meet us in that other world? Oh yes, His spirit will, and in that other world Will meet his murderers !- And who are they ! Will meet his murderers!—And who are they! The proud, the gay, the thoughtless and the vain, Who crowd to scenes of midnight revelry: The heartless miser, brooding o'er his gold, Deaf to the cries of want, and ignorant That wealth has wings, and heaven cannot be bribed: The countless throng, who make this world their all, The countless throng, who make this world their all, Lay up their treasures here, and spend their days, As if Eteraity were but a song:—
These are Time's murderers, though he has been Their kind and constant friend, warchful and true. He rock'd their cradle in their intancy;—
He sooth'd their griefs, and taught them to forget The thrills of anguish and the throbs of wo;—
He drived from childhood's cheek the tear, that marr'd tree marking bloom;—be knit that sincers for Its marting bloom;—he knit ther sinews firm.

And brac'd their nerves to youthful energy;—
He spread before them all the bloom of earth,
Painted the landscape in its loveliest bues.

And breath'd fresh fragrance on the rasing gale He crown'd their boards with plenty; and their cups Ran o'er with blessedness;—he gave them friends And taught them friendship's joys;—their hearts he -their hearts he form And taught them friendship sjoys;—their nearts For love, and string their souls to sympathy;—Time was their real friend; true to his trust, He told them he and all his race should die, And leave Eternity their guardian.—And even now, we see Time's prophecy In part fulfill'd:—We have but heard the knell of the denoted here. The least month hereals Of the departed year.—The last month brought A New Year into life;—and thus in rapid flight A New Year into the;—and thus in rapid flight Our moments pass, till all our years shall end; Then let us seek for happiness, when Time Shall be no more; Eternity teilf dawn. Then, from the crystal battlements of heaven A Saviour's flag shall be unfurl'd, and wave, Among the tidding stars, its opening folds Of streaming drapery, full on the view Of saints and sinners rising from the tomb, And bursting the cold easements of the grave,
To read this motto on that bauner's side,—
I am the Resurrection and the Life.

### GENERAL MISCELLANY

## A WORD OF CAUTION

There are some dangers accompanying almost all revivals of religion, which will make the reflecting believer almost tremble. Amongst these numbered the bazard of self-deception the conceit that our hearts have been renewed, when in fact we are yet in the gall of bitterness and in the bonds of iniquity. Such a state is most fearful. Our Lord teaches that some will persevere in this mistake, and be found pleading their friendship to him in the day of judgment to whom he will then say, Depart from me, yo workers of iniquity. Such a state of things pla-ces the minister of Christ in most responsible circumstances. Responsible, however, as they are, he may, by the faithful discharge of his official duties, be pure from the blood of all men. Let him adhere with strictness to the directions of the energing volume of God,—let him bring every principle, affection, and conduct to this very pretension be wei this balance of the sanctuary, and he shall deliver his soul.

It is of vast importance that the evil of sin, and the purity and spirituality of the law, be shown in the clearest manner, as well as the sufficiency and efficacy of the atonement. The evidences of a gracious state must be exhibited with a perspicuity that may be understood by all. will consist of two divisions-those which respect the exercises of the heart, and those which are manifested in the external conduct. Holiness must be the grand distinctive mark of both.— Whatever feelings any one may express, however rapturous & animated may be his prospects or his joys,—if these are not chastened by the love of holiness, by the love of the holy scriptures, of a holy God, & a holy heaven, the religion of such an one is but a dream.

The necessity of this supreme affection to God is apparent from the fact, that no other influence carry forward the soul in those acts of self-denial and self-devotedness, which are the only certain proofs of discipleship. Hence our Lord ways required, that those who professed to be his friends should exhibit some evidence not common amongst mankind, of their love to him. This test sometimes was, the abandonment of those whom they most tenderly loved,—the loss of property or of character, -and sometimes if necessary, the surrender of their life.

Now because it is not necessary in becoming Christians, that we become martyrs, or abandon our friends and our property, it does not follow that we have no valuable criterion by which to examine our character. We have the best, the word of God. To the law and to the testimony. Whoever refuse this standard, we confidently affirm, that there is no light in them. They may, indeed, tell us about a light in nature su-perior to the Bible and disdain to be shut up in narrow a school as Revelation; but they wray in their scheme, their blindness to the truth, groping for the wall like the blind, & as if they had no eyes." Their system is without vitality.

Whilst some, then, are holding fast a religion of dreams and visions, and others are assuring us that there are no means by which we can have any satisfactory intercourse with God; let us, brethren, in all the religious revivals which are around us and amongst us, carefully separate the precious from the vile, through the knowledge of the holy volume, rejoicing in it as a light shining in a dark place, and as able to make us wise unto salvation through the faith of Jesus our Lord.

[Christian Watchman. For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. SCITUATE, (MASS.)

MESSES. EDITORS,—I need not say, that the present is an age of controversy, as well as an age of better things—of much benevolent feeling, and benevolent action. But I do say, that it is much to be regretted, that Christians ensuel contend with each other on points that they mutually acknowledge not to be essential to salvation, and that they should carry a contentious spirit so far as greefily to eath at the slightest, seeming error in statements of facts, in order to destroy each other's influence.

I am led to this remark by a paper, signed. "A Layman"

der to destroy each other's influence.

I am led to this remark by a paper, signed, "A Layman" in Zion's Herald of the 21st inst. in which the writer endeavors to destroy the public confidence in the last Report of the Directors of the Dom. Mis. Society. He refers with approbation to another article published in the Herald of November last on the same subject, which I have not seen, and therefore cannot notice at this time. But I beg leave to say, that the Report of the Directors is true in every point, relating to Sections. at least.

ery point, relating to Scituate, at least.

I wish to make a few remarks on "A.Layman" and will

I wish to make a few remarks on "A.Layman" and will be as brief as possible.

I. He states that the "Report" affirms that there are in Scituate more than 3000 souls, which need at least one gospel minister;" and he means to have it understood that the Report denies that the gospel has been preached there by any denomination,—but the Report makes no such denial—it qualifies the foregoing affirmation by the phrase, "holding the doctrines of the Pilgrims." Now what were the doctrines of the pilgrims? Were those venerable men Unitarians? Were they Methodists? Were they Baptists? No—but Calvanistic Congregationalists. And all which the Report either affirms or implies, is, that there ought to be at least one Calvinistic Congregational minister among 3000 souls.

nong 3000 souls.

2. He states "that they have always had one, or more." than one gospel minister who has preached to them the way, the truth and the life." I have no disposition to de way, the truth and the life." I have no disposition to deny this, if the designation is intended to apply to the Baptists and Methodists, though I regard those denominations as embracing errors of more or less importance; and the Report implies nothing to the contrary. If there he 4000 souls in Scituate, as this writer says we may fairly infer, then, allow 1000 to the two Methodist societies and the Baptist society, which probably is a large allowance, and there remain 3000 still, according to the Report, who receive so instruction from orthodox ministers.

there remain 3600 still, according to the Report, who receive no instruction from orthodox ministers.

3. He states, that there are "two churches of the Congregational order, having for teachers men, who "preach the great fundamental doctrines of Christianity; and are believed among us to be men of vital piety." With the piety of these ministers before God, we have nothing to do the commister they stand or fall; but, they will not deny that their "faith," is Unitarian, thoroughly so; and that they not only dissent from Calvinitss, but from all Arminans who hold the Detty of Christ, and the doctrine of inians who hold the Deity of Christ, and the doctrine

minians who hold the Deity of Christ, and the doctrine of Atonement. With such men, the framers of the "Report" hold no fellowship, of course, believing them to bring that other gospei, which the spirit of inspiration hath denounced.

4. He states that the menifers of Mr. Thomas's church, who seceded, and took the name of "the first Congregational church in Scituate" were a "minority" at the time of their secession and re-organization. On this point, "A Layman" has been misinformed, it is presumed, for he surface has all the state of the surface and the property of the surface has all the surface and the property of the surface has all th Layman has been misinformed, it is presented, or he sure-ly would not mis-state a fact that can at once be settled by recurrence to a book of records. It was the majority of the church that seceded, and they took this step only after the most patient and tender and persevering efforts, to secure their rights as a church, in the proper way. Never was congregational order more completely prostrated, and never were the privileges of church members more contemp

never were the privileges of church members more contemp-tuously trampled under foot, than in the progress of mea-sures adopted by the minority, to deprive their dissatis-ned brethren of their rights.

5. He states, that "the difficulties" in the "First Church" "took their rive from sentiments of polemical dis-quisition, not at all affecting the great fundamental doc-trines and principles of the thristian religion;" i. e., the destrine of the Trinity, the Divinity of Christ, the personloctrine of the Trinity, the Divinity of Christ, the person doctrine of the Printy, the Divinty of Christ, one person-ality of the Holy Spirit, the nature and effect of human de-pravity, the nature & author of regeneration, the atonement and the future eternal punishment of the wicked, are mer-is sentiments of polemical disquisition." not at all affecting the finadamentals of Christianity! These were the point of difference between the majority of the church, and the

6. The remarks of "Layman" on Mr. Jewett's accoun of the remarks of "Layman" on Mr. Jewett a account of the attention to religion," are such as might might be expected from any Unitarian, writing for a paper, that espouses the cause of revivals. The truth is, that a precious "season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord," was enjoyed the last year, and that about twenty souls were hopefully brought to "taste and see, that the Lord is gra-

7. The sneer of this writer, couched under the introduction of the nickname "Egypt," as "the place where the Hopkinsian Calvinists are located," is so much beneath a continuous, that I for hear to police it, further than to say Hopkinsian Calvinists are located," is so such beneath a gentleman, that I forbear to notice it, further than to say, that as God called his Son out of Egypt, to be "the Light of the world," so I trust he is calling these despised "Hopkinsian Calvinists," to shine as a light in the dark place where Heaven has cast their lot. If there he a spot on earth that needs the Light which God brought from Egypt 1800 years ago, it is Scituate and some towns in it

A word to the conductors of the Herald .-- Are brethren! Why should an enemy be suffered to divide us!
The Directors of the D. M. S. have no wish to interfere
with the plans of the Methodists for the diffusion of the with the plans of the Methodists for the diffusion of the osspel; they cannot, nor are they in duty bound, to notice in their reports every Methodist or Baptist Society, that may exist in towos, where are the remnants of once flourabing congregational churches which we are attempting to befulld; this is not done in relation to us by the Directors of the benevolent associations of those denominations, nor lowe wish or expect it from them. We love our own peculiarities as they love the results as the state of the love they are the are they are the are they are they are they are the are they are they are the are they ar arities, as they love theirs; but we love the great eas of the gospel more,& are not willing to be divided from thes by the artifices of that mushroom liberality which, enies the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, n by the hand, and is identified a tempts to disinfluence from the cause of truth, to the support total errors. Be assured "the hand of Joan is en by the artifices of that much f fundamental errors. Be assured "the name of Juna." A DIRECTOR OF THE D. M. Soc.

## TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

For the Boston Recorder and Tele INTEMPERANCE .- NO. I.

Wesley said, "I have known five hundred drunkards to be converted and become sober men." But we of the present day, citizens, churches, and clergy men have adopted the paralyzing opinion that the man of intemperance is irrecoverably lost. We have come to the opinion by an induction of instances, numerous beyond computation, and terrific in the uniformity of their fatal results. From Nova-Scotia to Mexico our tipplers tipple till they die.

The American Society for the Promotion of Temperance, have therefore, wisely resolved to their chief efforts upon preventives of the dreadful evil—they aim to break the inspir-ing bowl before the youth has set his eyes upon They would provide that his cheek should tinged with the unusual flush-the would see that the wine-glass stands inverted till the hour of sickness. May the Father of long abused mercies give a resistless efficacy to all

their exertions. But is this society to rescue only those who as yet look with indifference upon the wine when it is red? Are all the sons of wealth and accomplishment, who have learned to tarry late at the bowl, to be in cool calculation, surrendered to disease, to disgrace, and a damning fate?— Are our members of the church, who creep to the private closet, and steal thence occasions scoffing ridicule, to go from us at last, down to the valley of shadows, bearing upon their fore-heads in characters of fire, a name which an inspired apostle has told us, shall forever shut the gates of heaven upon them? And does this society fancy it shall save the present temperate, by mere human instrumentality? Their agent may fill the columns of your paper, and ride the circuit of the states, proclaiming the wretchedness present and eternal, which tracks this vice and procuring from the moral and the good the vow of abstinence; and the Society may hold its anniversaries, and receive its addresses, eloquent to agony, and adopt its resolves, and publish its reports; and if there come not down upon all these means, unwonted measures of the Spirit that chastens the appetites to subjection, long ages of effort will roll away before the young man vill cease to follow his merry companion, and the son will cease to follow his father to a prema ture perdition. The same agency which will preserve the present temperate from falling into this vice, will rescue many, who have already become as brands in the burning.

I have one answer for all the above interrogatories. Let the pious of our country use the means appropriately theirs, to secure the divine blessing only will the society soon have accomplish ed all that it now proposes, but the church will find her robes blenched from the guilty stains of the cup. She will see too many a reformed prodigal from without her pale, running to her, to find shelter from his weakness in the bosom of community, from whom under God wen forth the influence that rescued him from ruin One very important of these means is the affec tionate personal fidelity of all orders of the pious to the captives of excessive appetites. This is a means, which humanity itself forbids us to fore-Still it will prove inadequate if not attendgo. Still it will prove inadequate if not attended by a more powerful agency. It requires a stronger than human arm to demolish the

massy barriers, within which the God of this world holds the incarcerated revellers, as in the outer court of the eternal prison. Only the spirit, which comes in answer to prayer, can give the needed omnipotence to every effort. Let prayer therefore, be made without ceasing, for his mighty co-operation in saving both the tem-perate and the intemperate.

Oh! there is a Spirit that fills the spheres with his being, but dwells pre-eminently in the ouls of men,-a holy Spirit who in answer to sympathetic prayers, has in a thousand instances, given efficacy to motives that were powerless in uman hands, and stayed up virtuous resolutions that were crippling down upon every earthly support, and inspired an invincible holy en-terprize into hearts that were fainting amidst the breath of encouragement from mortal lips. It is a Spirit on whose car the supplications of man in behalf of his suffering fellow are never poured in vain. Let every Christian bring before this Spirthe miseries of the intemperate. In their half, let all American piety make to this Spirit

#### LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC

one long agonizing appeal.

Hall's Miscellanies .- This volume has, for several days, been lying on our table, tempting us to leave our work, and give up ourselves to the luxury of devouring its contents. When we saw the name of Robert Hall on the title page, we thought it safe to presume on a rich feast, both for the intellect and the heart; and so far as we have been able to taste, we have not been disappointed. The book contains reviews-of Foster's Essays-of Zeal without Innovationof Gisborne's Sermons on Christian Morality-of Gregory on the Evidences, &c. of the Christian Religion—of Belsham's Memoirs of Lindsay,— and of Birt's Lectures on Popery: also an Apology for the Freedom of the Press.—Published by James Loring, 132 Washington-street, Boston. We had intended to deviate so far from the alleged practice of reviewers, as to read the book through attentively, before introducing it to our readers, or expressing an opinion of its merits. But as the several articles have no connection with each other, it is not necessary to read the whole before passing judgment on a part. Foster's Essays is a work, with which we have more acquaintance, than any other reviewed in this volume; and its distinguishing merits, as well as its very slight defects, are pointed out with the discrimination of a master. Independently of their application to this particular work, there is a discussion of principles, and a use of facts in the history of mind, which are worthy the attention of every author who would be permanently & extensively useful; & also of every reader, in selecting books for his private library. We shall have occasion to notice the book further, in pursuance of our design to enrich our columns hereafter with extracts from it. The publisher has our acknowledgements for his courtesy .- Ch. Mir

Mount Pleasant School .- We learn from a correspondent, that the Rev. Calvin Colton, of Le Roy, N. Y. has accepted an invitation to become Chaplain and Professor of Moral and In-tellectual Philosophy in the Mount Pleasant School at Amherst, Mass. and will enter upon his duties at the commencement of the annual course of study on the first of June next. Proposals for the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy are at present before a gentleman of N Carolina, who received his education at the North The remaining departments, it is expected, will be filled soon. With a generosity which does be filled soon. them honor, the gentlemen who conduct the institution, have offered the American Board to support gratuitously one Greek boy, and to contribute 100 dollars each towards the expenses of a number of others not exceeding five. prospects of the institution are said to be very encouraging. N. Y. Obs.

Education in Scotland .- A committee of the General Assembly of Scotland, has lately published a Report on the subject of increasing the means of education and religious justruction in Scotland. For the purpose of obtaining information of the actual state of education, they circulate ted queries, and have received answers from every parish in Scotland. It was ascertained that in ten of the synods of Scotland, comprising 764 parishes and 1,716,126 persons, the means of education were so extensive, that there was scarcely an individual who had not been taught to read. In the remaining seven synods, viz. Argyle, Glenelg, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, Orkney and Zetland, containing 143 parishes, and 377,730 inhabitants, it was found that 250 schools were wanted, which it was computed would educate 10,500 children. The committee, in answer to their solicitations for pecuniary aid to establish these schools, have received sums amounting to £5,488, principally from parochial collections, and are in expectation of receiving listher sums. nd have received answers from every parish

Cure of the Deaf and Dumb .- In our last we gave some ecount of the extraordinary cure of five deaf and dumi-per-ons, by Dr. Newbourg, at Brussels.—By the last arrival room Europe, under date of Brussels, Jan. 11, we find the

from Europe, under date of Brossels, Jan. 11, we find the following important paragraph, relative to the success of an other physician, who, we presume is practising on the plan of Dr. Newlaurg.

"Dr. Andre, of this city, whose fortunate cures of three children born deaf and dumb, we have already mentioned, has just operated with the same success on the son of M. Maurus, baker, at Bruges, aged fourteen years. We find in the Gazetts of West Flanders, the details of this operation, which isok place on the 26th of December, and for which the ladcame to Brussels with his father. The perforation of the left our was effected in less than five minutes. which the lateame to Brussels with his lather. The per-foration of the left ear was effected in less than five minutes, and, at the same moment, the boy heard the ticking of a watch and the larking of a little dog. The operation of the other ear took nearly half an hour, Lecause the lad, too deep-ly affected by his new sensations, could scarcely contain himself."

Buttonwood .- S. W. Pomeroy, Esq of Brighton, states Buttonword.—S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. of Brighton, status in the New England Farmer that the tuitonwood may be propagated more easily—will thrive on a greater variety of soils—and make a more speedy return to the planter, than any other tree of the forest. As fuel he ranks it with the best kind of soft maple. It affords twice as much fuel as the oak and hickory, at the same age, and growing on the same land.

## DEFERRED ARTICLES.

PUBLIC ACTS, Passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, at their January Session—1827.

An Act authorizing an extra term of the Court of Ses an Act understang an extra term of the Court of Sessions in Easest County;—an Act relating to the duties of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court;
—an Act to prevent the destruction of Fish in the harbor of Edgartown by seining;—an Act concerning the sale of Edgartown by seining;—an Act concerning the sale of Feal estate by Administrators, executors and guardians, additional act;—an Act in addition to acts empowering Judges of Probate to appoint guardians to minors and others;—an Act to prevent unprecessary delaws and expense in the an Act to prevent unnecessary delays and expense in the Marshfield Beach, and the meadows thereto adjoining;—an Act in furtherance ( good discipline in the Colleges of this Commonwealth, additional to the act of June 1819;—an Act in addition to the several acts regulating Parishes and Pre-

the will be not to press, without delay. "with a large circle of bereaved friends, and on afficient anorth, J. H. Wells, J. B. Hosmer,-Trusters."

cinets, and the officers thereof;—an Act to prevent the taking of Fish by seines or nets in the Congamon Ponds in Southwick;—an Act concerning the pay of members of the General Court and Council in certain cases;—an Act to es-General Court and Council in certain cases;—an Act toestablish the Hoosac Mountain Turnpike Corporation;—an Act to regulate Pilotage from sea nito New Bedford and Pairhaven;—an Act altering the times of holding the Courts of Common Pleas in the County of Duke's County;—an Act in addition to the several acts concerning depositions;—an Act in addition to an act giving further remedies in equity;—An act to regulate the fishery in Agawam or Westfielkirver;—anAct authorising the town of Cambridge to establish a Board of Health;—an Act to prevent the taking of sand, seaweed, &c. from the beach and flats in Plymouth Harbor;—an Act in addition to the several acts Plymouth Harbor;—an Act in addition to the egulating Pilotage for the harbor of Boston; regulating Pilotage for the harbor of Boston;—an Act relating to prosecutions of libel, and to pleadings in actions of libel and slander;—an Act in addition to an act to prevent foreibly passing and avoiding toil gates;—an Act in addition to former acts regulating Pilotage in the port of Salem;—an Act to regulate the manufacture of Wrought Nails within this Commonwealth, & to repeal former laws for that purpose;—an Act for regulating towns, settling their power, & for the choice of town officers;—an Act to regulate the weighing of merchandize and other commodities;—an Act in addition to the several acts for the regulation and government of the State Prison, and defining the powers and duties of the officers thereof;—an Act in addition to the several acts respecting the general powers and duties the several acts respecting the general powers and duti of manufacturing corporations;—an Act respecting agen-cies of Foreign InsuranceCompanies in this Commonwealth; —an Act in further addition to the several acts for the sup-pression of rogues, vagahonds, common beggars, and other idle, disorderly and lewd persons;—an Act regulating the driving of Stage Coaches and other vehicles for the conveyance of passengers;—an Act to change the names of the se-eral persons therein described;—an Act in addition to an acto regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings of the Probate;—an Act to provide for the instruction of

A slave-holder in Kentucky, after expressing his clief that slavery must, sconer or later, be abolished, and that the manner and the results of the abolition depend on the previous conduct of slave-holders, proposes that a fund be provided for the purpose of procuring medals, or other premiums, for the best essays on "the necessity and practicability of emancipation." Three-fourths of the civilized world he supposes to be already in favor of emancipation; and even where slavery exists, he says, "phblic opinion on the subject has undergone a mighty revolution." The opinion begins to prevail, that "skave-labor is dearer than that of freemen;" and that "if slaves will not run away from their masters, their masters ought to run away from them." He thinks the system will not be so easily sifected by arguments founded on morality and religion, as by those drawn from the principles of political economy. previous conduct of slave-holders, proposes that a fund b

FEMALE SEMINARY,
At Wethersfield.
THIS Seminary will be open the ensuing season, during puarters of twelve weeks each, separated by a vaca ion of a fortnight. The first quarter will commence on the ast Wednesday in April. The plan of the two preceding

last Wednesday in April. The plan of the two preceding years will be pursued with very little variation. The principal differences will be the following:

1. More attention will be devoted to Biblical Geography, Chronology and History. These important branches of sacred literature will be taught in a new method; which, it is

cred iterature will be taught in a new method; which, it is hoped, will be found peculiarly interesting and effectual.

2. Young Ladies will be admitted to the Class, for which they appear qualified, without respect to age.

3. More particular attention will be paid to the important and much neglected art of reading; especially the reading of poetry.

4. It is proposed to form an extra class in Latin, consisting of individuals from the other Classes and from the College of individuals from the other Classes and from the College of their classes. ateral School; agreeably to the desire or consent of their riends and of the Principal. This branch will be pursued friends and of the Principal. This branch will be pursued according to a method somewhat peculiar, with the design of gaining an exact and familiar acquaintaince with the most important English words derived from that language. For this purpose, no use will be made of heathen authors. Besides the Principal, three or four assistants will be devoted to the business of instruction.

It is particularly desired of those, who may attend, especially of those who have not already been members, that if

cially of those who have not already been members, tha ssible, they be present at the commencement of the first

Price of instruction in the Seminary 96 a quarter; in the ollateral School, 30 ets. a week. Joseph Emerson. Wethersfield, March, 31, 1827.

\*For this purpose, the Principal has now in the press, a cry cheap work, entitled the Poetic Reader, which, it is oped, will be found to possess some peculiar advantages

#### BOXFORD ACADEMY.

FOR the accommodation of such Young Ladies and entlemen as feel disposed to avail themselves of its adartitizemen as feel disposed to avail themselves of its ad-antages, an Academy will be opened in the salubrious vil-age of Boxford, first Parish, on the first day of May next. A spacious and pleasantly situated building has recently seen constructed for the purpose, on a plan admirably adapted to secure the comfort and convenience of the schol-ars. The Academy will be conducted under the personal instruction of Mr. ABNER J. LEAVENWORTH, from the Theological Seminary at Andrey. Mr. L. is a graduate instruction of Mr. ABNER J. LEAVENWORTH, from the Theological Seminary at Andover. Mr. L. is a graduate of a respectable College in New England, and from the experience he has had in directing the education of youth, together with the success which has previously attended his efforts in this employment, there is reason to hope that public confidence reposed in him, will not be disappointed.—All the branches of useful education commonly attended to in similar Institutions, will here be taught:—Comprising Reading, Writing, Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Rhetoric, Logic, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural History and Mental and Moral Philosophy. Young most designing to enter College, or otherwise to prepare themselves for usefulness and respectability in the higher walks of life, will be faithfully instructed in the Latin and Greek classics. To such as may desire, instruction will be given in the use-To such as may desire, instruction will be given in the use fui and highly interesting department of Practical Botany. A good collection of Plants will always be at hand for reference and illustration; and pupils in this branch, will be made acquainted with the method and, during the season for Flowers, will be required personally to go through the process of analyzing Plants.—Biblical Lectures will be given weekly, and a particular attention will be paid to the general deportment and the formation of moral character in all the students.—Board, including washing, may be obtained in respectable families near the Academy at \$1.50 to \$1.75—Tuition from \$3 to \$4 per quarter varying with the branches oursued. he branches pursued.

For further information, or for boarding and other ac-commodations, application may be made to Jacob Peabody, Jared Young, Charles Peabody, George W. Sawyer,

Committee of Agency.

Boxford, (Ms.) March 21, 1827.

#### BRADFORD ACADEMY.

BRADFORD ACADEMY.

THE first Summer term at this Institution, will commence on Wednesday, May 2. The Female Apartment will be opened at that time, for the instruction of young lades, winder the pare of the same lastricter and Instruction will embrace all the various branches of an English education. Colturn's Algebra, and Simpson's Euclid, were, last season, added to the course of instruction.

A course of Lectures will be delivered on Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c. As considerable addition has been made to the Apparatus, for Philosophy and Chemistry, those Sciences will be illustrated by experiments.

try, those Sciences will be illustrated by experiments

BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, Preceptor. Bradford Academy, March 12, 1827.

## SCHOOL.

SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that his Spring Term, will commence on ManDAY, April 2d.

INSTRUCTION in Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Rhetoric, Composition, Declamation, Use of Globes, Book-keeping by Double
Entry, Projecting, Parawing and Colouring Maps, Sacred, Modern and Ancient History, Moral and Natural
Philosophy, Chemistry, Rolany, Geometry, Astronomy

Entry, Projecting, Presents and Colouring Maps, Sareered, Modern and Ancient History, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Bolony, Geometry, Astronomy, Logic and the French Language.

Separate, commodious and pleasant Apartments are provided for Masters and Misses, and the latter will be under the superintendence of a Lady who will instruct them in Plain and Ornamental Nedlework, Crayoning, Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colours.

The system will be so far monitorial that every Scholar will feel some degree of responsibleness, and expect to be called upon to teach whatever he may have learned. Scholars will review their studies once a week or oftener and always be required to recite as analytically as possible. Their health will be an object of particular attention, and no exertion will be omitted which may be deemed necessary to secure their greatest moral and intellectual improvement. Intermediate School will commence as above. Morning School from 5 to 7 o'clock, will commence as above. Morning School from 5 to 7 o'clock, will commence as above. Morning School with this school without exercise as often as a solite heir convenience.

scholars to visit his school without ceremony as often as suits their convenience. Nathaniel Magous.

Application to be made at the School Rooms, No. SI, Washington-Street, (Cornhill Square.)

Several Rooms to let, some very large, with high lights, and a Northern aspect, suitable for Portrait and Landscape Painters. Apply at the above School Room.

SCHOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBER, respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has removed his School to Frank, in Sacred Music, evenings, a term of two months long the first of April.—Also,—the afternoons of the first of the the first of April.—Also,—the afternoons of Trius slays Saturday, each week; PENMANSHIF and ASTIBMET four afternoons per week. Lessons given other hours, accommodate individuals and Classes. CAEDS for ness or visiting.—Diplomas, and Ornamental writing any kind, written in the best style on reasonable ter Enquire for particulars at the Half. March 28th, 1827. 6w

March 28th, 1827. 6w N. D. Goulb.

MONITORIAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES MONITORIAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES MISS Z. B. CHEEVER, instructs young ladies on the Monitorial system, in Reading, Orthography, Writing Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Geography, Grammer, Rhetoric, History, Composition, Philosophy, &c.

Subsequent to instruction by monitor, the classes pass a daily review by the instructives, when explanations and dulustrations are given. The employments of the school to the school of the school o

lustrations are given. The employments of the school also varied by several general exercises, in which all lars engage at once

Instructions are also given in drawing and shading maps in plain sewing, working lace, and other conamental needs

The school is at present continued in Sudherbut a removal is contemplated, as soon as a nore cen and convenient situation can be procured. Terms fi \$8, per quarter.

Messrs. T. B. Walt & Son, Publishers of the American Journal of Education, Dr. J. T. Flage, Mr. S. Reed. Boston, March 13, 1827.

## HARTFORD FEMALE SEMINARY. Several gertlemen of the city of Hartford, having form an association for the support of a Female Seminary in th place, the following is an outline of the plan to be pursue

A building is commenced for the accommodation of the institution, to be finished early in the season and to be furnished with suitable and convenient school rooms, lectured in the season and the first school rooms, lectured in the season and the first school rooms, lectured in the season and the season an and recitation rooms.

A Philosophical and Chemical apparatus will be provided, together with globes, maps, charts, &c. A library will also be commenced.

Miss Beeches will have the charge and direction of the Institution, and with her will be associated four assistant teachers, beside those who will instruct in Music. French and Drawing. To each of these teachers the superintendance of certain branches will be committed and their attention given wholly to these. and recitation roo

tion given wholly to these.

Pupils will be received not by the quarter but by the term
There will be two terms in the year of 22 weeks each, and
the regular time for entrance will be at the commencement.

each term.

No charge will be made for less than a whole term

The pupils will be examined at their entrance and ed according to the discretion of the Teacher nost important branches first, and regularly advancing to

higher, only as prepared for them.

In addition to the regular course of study it is especial that considerable knowledge will !e communicated by formular letters on moral, intellectual, and religious topics—such as the formation of mental and social habits—theen dences of Christianity—the best mode of studying thesemblers.

The summer term will commence on the 23d of May, and the arrangements of the school will make it particularly in-portant that pupils should be present the first dugs when the examinations will take place, otherwise each one wil-

ge examinations will take place, otherwise each one will cade to be examined alone, instead of in classes.

Thems.—§12 per term of 22 weeks, for all branches of in advance.
Instructers in Music, French and Drawing are engaged.

their terms are as follows:—

Music, \$20 for the term of 22 weeks.

French or Latin, \$12 per do. Drawing, Seper do. Seper d

to reside with them, \$2.50 per week.

Young ladies who will attend school this summu quested to bring any works of History they may or Rev. Joel Hawes, Rev. J. H. Linsley, Rev. Spring, Daniel Wadsworth, Thomas Day Cooke, David Watkinson, Seth Terry, It worth, J. H. Wells, J. B. Hosmer,—Trusto

PITTSFIELD SEMINARY for YOUNG LADIE THIS Institution will be opened early ti new and extensive plan. The design of it found Ladies for the higher walks of usefulne tal-lility—and the Directors intend, and have made poss-ion for this purpose, that every advantage shall be allowed which will be subscribent to this object. Rev. Etizan PHELPS, Principal of the "Female Classical Semino" Brookfield, has been invited to take the e Principal, and has accepted the invitation. of Mr. PHELPS, as a Clergyman, is well kn of Mr. Ph. L.P., as a Ciergyman, is well known in England, and his superior qualifications, as as inst of Young Ladies, are attested by gentlemen of high st in the community, and by the extraordinary success Seminary at Brookfield, while under his care. He assisted by one Gentleman and several accomplished I all of whom have had experience as teachers, and the course, of instruction will be the course, see the course, of instruction will be the course, or set of the course, and the course of instruction will be thorough, s practical. The Seminary is entirely distinct

course of instruction will be thorough, sy-practical. The Seminary is entirely distinct School for lads, and is designed for young lade The Seminary is to be divided into Dep-cach Department into Classes—and the who ranged as to secure to each young lady the who of her own talents, industry and application will be given in all the branches of a literary, nolitie education, including organization polite education, including ornamental Needle-Wost Painting Music, and the French Language. Full course of Lectures will be given in Chemistry, Botany, and Ma evaluar.

on, per Quarter, from Painting, (which is performed out of School)
Needle-Work, do. do.
Board, exclusive of washing, &c. from \$1.50

A spacious and elegant Brick House, of three stor-been erected, opposite to the Seminary, for the use Principal and his family, who has also provided gent extensive accommodations for boarding. Those wh choose to board with him, will be his family-will receive the special his lady in regard to their health, exercise, visi -will be familiarly associated with the assistan —will be familiarly associated with the assistant case and no pains will be spared to render their stuation pid ant and agreeable. Particular attention to morals, in ners, and general deportment, will at all times be paid. The Spring Term will commence the 25th of April in Reference may be made to the Principal, or to either of Directors, whose names are annexed.

By order of the Directors, Ruffus W. Bailett, Losan Hookers, See's.

Printle

By order of the Directors, Robert W. Ballett Jostan Hooker, See'y.
Henry C. Brown, Lemuel Pomeroy, Samuel McKay, Calvin Martin, Henry H. Childz, John Childs, John B. Root, Thomas A. Gold, Ezelul Colt, Elijah M. Bissell,—Directors.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISS UPHAM, will commence the Spring term of and all other branches of education usual

and all other branches of education usually attended to ur Female Seminaries.—Miss Upham will be assisted heretofore, by Miss Smith.

Tuition from \$4 to \$6, according to the studies of may be pursued. Roard, in good families, at \$1,75 pr new For any further information which may be desired it ence may be made to the Rev. James Millimore, of The state, Esq. at Belleville: and those persons who mattend Miss Upham's School, will please to leave names with one of those gentlemen.

4t March 2. names with one of those gentlemen.

A LADY residing on Breed's Hill, near the Melb Meeting House, Charlestown, Mass- having been st years accustomed to the care and instruction of chile offers to receive into her family, and take the entire and education of two or three children from one to st years of age. Ornhams or others for shore permission a permission years of age. Orphans, or others, for whom a residence is desired, would receive her constan attention upon reasonable terms.—Reference for tions, &c. to Rev. Mr. Fay. Charlestown; Rev. ner, Boston; Rev. Mr. Gannett, or Doct. James lin, Cambridge; Rev. Mr. Rockwood, Lynn.

MESSIAH'S ADVENT. MESSIAH'S ADVEAU.

A CHRISTMAS EVE SERMON, delivered day evening, Dec. 24, 1826—in the Protestant Church, Meriden, Conn. by the Rev. N. F. B. D. Price, 12 1-2 cts.—Also, a Discourse delive the GENERAL CONVENTION of the Protest Control of the Protest Co

TWELVE BUILDING LOTS .- For Lots on the Feurth Avenue, eight of which is cel, and make the corner of Thirty-minth-stre.

Avenue. But few situations so near the column desirable as a residence for a man of be found as this. The other four lots are not the whole will be sold tegether, or in part, and the monte are received to the strength of the sold tegether.

ON

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copal Church in the U. S., May 21, 1814, b THEODORE DEHON, D. D. Bishop of t Episcopai Church in South Carolina—price Several editions have been printed of this Sermon on Paulin 45: 13th. "Her clothing gold." For sale by R. P. & C. WILLIANS, ington Street, who have many excellent book

JOHN P. HAVEN, 87, Nassau-street